The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

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DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
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Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
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WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

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OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

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SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
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Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

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TO ADVERTISERS:

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PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

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Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

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Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

The Muses' Bower.

[For the JOURNAL.]

My Mother's Grave.

BY THE BARD OF THE MOUNTAIN.

The autumn winds the oak leaf sere
Above me sadly wave,
As I repress the falling tear
Beside my mother's grave.

These emblems of unfading love
My drooping lashes lave,
As from its fount the current moves
While gazing on her grave.

That tongue, now silent in the dust,
Wise admonition gave,
Inciting me to love and trust,
The tenant of that grave.

Oh, hallowed memories of the past!
Ere sin did me enslave,
How sweet the halo o'er me cast
While ling'ring by her grave.

Oh, holy truths by mother taught,
So powerful to save,
Thy radiant light with mercy fraught,
Looms upward from her grave.

Thus kneeling by this sacred mound,
God's mercy let me crave,
And vow to battle for the crown
That glitters o'er her grave.

Oh, mother dear, I'll meet thee there,
Amongst the holy brave;
Yet falls one more resistless tear
Upon my mother's grave.

Travelers' Notes.

From Michigan.

ST. LOUIS, MICH., August 18th, 1873.

DEAR JOURNAL: Seeing a notice in the Saginaw papers that the steamer "Geo. L. Dunlap" will start for Macinaw on an excursion trip, making stops at all points of interest, and return in four days, we determined to go and see that country, wonderful in its Indian legends and natural curiosities. Our party consisted of that disagreeable number, "three,"—HON. B. F. Edwards, a "Shuck" man from this place, and your humble servant. Leaving St. Louis on Friday morning at 6 o'clock, we arrived at the champion of all western salt towns—Saginaw—in two hours, and were safely and pleasantly fixed on board the above named steamer at the end of another hour. The party had by this time been increased to the goodly number of two hundred, and no two, or at the utmost, three, were personally acquainted, but these Western people have the happy faculty of "striking" an acquaintance on the merest trifle. If you tread on a man's corns, instead of ordering coffee and pistols, he will blandly ask, "Where are you from? where going? how long you intend staying?" and if encouraged will be your sworn friend for life, so you can imagine our success at acquaintance making.

Arriving at Bay City, at the head of Saginaw Bay, we waited three hours to take on board other excursionists who come here by rail. Getting under headway at five o'clock, we enjoyed the cool evening on deck, and at eight o'clock the Band began to play, and any and everything that could be danced to, was kept up until midnight. The rest of the party amused themselves at euchre, smoking, amateur flirtations, &c. Morning found us far out on Lake Huron, the second in width of our great northern chain. This was a merry day for all of us, having stump speeches, puritanical harangues, songs, music, readings, and everything we had at our command to kill time, and make laugh. The weather was splendid, bright and warm, but not oppressive. We made few stops going up, and arrived at Macinaw, or as the Indian name was "Michilli macinac," at 11 o'clock on Saturday, and soon commenced to "do" the town. It is a very antiquated place, both in reality and appearance. An old Fort is still occupied by U. S. troops. It occupies the highest point on the island, and from its walls the view is truly magnificent. It is about three hundred feet higher than the Lake shore, and with the aid of a glass can be seen the Straits of Macinaw, and with the eye alone is seen the village at the base of the cliff and the islands near. The island is full of romance and poetry. The principal sights are the "Arch Rock," of which we have a good sample in minature in the Arch Spring, Sinking Valley. "Pontiac's Pillar," "Dungeon Keep," and the inevitable "Lover's Leap," which is an almost perpendicular rock of two hundred feet in height. The whites here are full-fledged shylocks. We hired a rigging (no other name will describe it,) to see the place in, and paid therefor $2.00 per hour. The "Hon." remarked to the Jehu that we only wished to hire it and not buy. The fellow looked as he didn't care much whether we took it off his hands or not at that price. By the time we got over the islands, and having seen all the sights, we concluded it was the cheapest ride we ever had. The "Hon." made a neat calculation which resulted that it was worth $22.50 to ride in that shebang for sixty minutes, so we made money by hiring. The village of Macinaw has about 1,000 inhabitants, whose chief end is to fleece visitors. The Chippewa Indians have a small reservation near here. The women and children make large numbers of triukets, small canoes, beads, grass and feather work, which they sell to shopkeepers for a mere trifle, and they in their turn, under the name of "Indian curiosities," force on visitors at exorbitant prices. There are here six hotels of small size, which are visited by a small number every season, as a healthy resort. It is not very popular, however, on account of the difficulty in reaching it. Our trip home was simply a rehearsal of the one up the Lake, other than the ports we stopped at going up at night were made in daylight. We made a five hour visit at Alpena, one of the popular watering places in the State, and had the pleasure, if such it may be called, of bathing in the Magneto-Sulphur water there. It is furnished by an artesian well, and is of great strength; it is particularly suited to billious and nervous diseases. After bathing, all coin or jewelry is colored, even if not touched by the water, and you have for several hours, the odor peculiar to sour beer or old eggs.

We returned to Saginaw on Monday, bade Capt. Moore good-bye, took a last look at the "Geo. L. Dunlap," and started for St. Louis, where we found quite a number from Pennsylvania, and from our own county, Dr.'s McCulloch and Houtz, Jas. Miller, H. J. M'Ateer, and others. The associations here are quite pleasant; it is common to forget the day of the of the month and week. A number of us started a few days ago for Mt. Pleasant, distant 22 miles, to visit another reservation, and witness a horse race between "Sleepy John" and "M'Nulty's Grey." Here we put in a good day, saw many curiosities and wonders, were well fed, and left in the evening, perfectly satisfied with the trip. The number here is about the same; some are leaving daily, and new faces taking their place, thus keeping up a continuous list of new acquaintances. Sundays are the gala-days here. A large German element is present. Excursions from Bay City, Saginaw, and neighboring towns visit here on Sundays, when pretzels and lager are in great demand. They are always quiet and peaceful, and were it not for the apparent sacrilege, could be recommended. Another peculiarity of this country is the number of calico or coach dogs and the scarcity of coaches. Indian ponies, coach dogs, and young bears seem to be the popular pets.

The weather still continues pleasant,—nights cool, and days medium. There is yet a great deal of oats still standing about here, and seemingly very green. I do not know whether it is intended to be cut this season or not. If it is it will surely be late in September.

Supposing that politics is now the most interesting topic, I will not trouble you with a long letter. O.

From Nebraska.

OMAHA, NEB., Aug. 7, 1873.

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir*:—All of your readers have heard and read much of the Great West, yet I have thought it would, probably, be interesting to hear more about it. I, in company with my two daughters, left Huntingdon, on Thursday, July 3d, in the 7.27 A. M. train West via. the Chicago and Ft. Wayne route to Chicago, and from that point on the Northwestern route to Council Bluffs, and from that place transferred to Omaha, at which place we arrived on Saturday, the 5th, at 10 A. M., the latter place being my destination for some time—making my home with my sister, Mrs. D. B. Houck.

Now, as I never was farther West than Pittsburgh before I had no idea how those wide, extended plains would look. In passing through the State of Ohio I thought that this State, for farming purposes, could not be surpassed, but after getting into the State of Indiana, and seeing its splendid prairies, I changed my mind, believing that Indiana would excel Ohio, but in turn we passed through the northern portion of Illinois, and between Chicago and the Mississippi river I was again induced to change my mind. I was induced to believe that Illinois could not be equalled for agricultural purposes, and at last, when passing through central Iowa, looking North and South, I gave it up and come to the conclusion that I could not do it justice. I could see a great distance, have no idea how many miles, but seemingly until sky and earth came together, and when I looked forward it appeared to me that the iron horse, with his unusual speed, would land us in the clouds.

"I saw the sun withdraw his light,
While sinking down the beauteous West,
And shadows of the coming night
On all the lovely landscape rest."

At last we reached the Missouri river, about twenty miles north of Council Bluffs, and from that point we crossed the river to Omaha Council Bluffs is the principal city of Pottawattomie county, Iowa, and lies on the eastern side of the Missouri river exactly opposite Omaha. It derives its name from the bold heights, at whose base it is situated. It is about three miles east of the great Missouri and four miles from Omaha, and contains about 13,000 inhabitants. It dates from about 1846. Council Bluffs refer to a council held here by the explorers, Lewis and Clark, with the Indians in 1804.

The city of Omaha is situated on the western bank of the Missouri river, on a slope. It is one of those American cities which seem to spring up and wax great in the twinkling of an eye. It dates from 1854, and it now numbers about 25,000 inhabitants of all nations and classes of people. Omaha is the terminis of eight railroads leading to and from all parts of the United States. It contains a series of machine shops on the lowland fronting the Missouri, and has numerous churches and schools of all grades. The Omaha Barracks, to the north of the city, were built in 1868, and accommodate 8,000 men.

As to the State of Nebraska. I have been here over four weeks, and have traveled some, but not as much as I originally intended, on account of ill health, which I regret. Nebraska lies in the central portion of the United States, and I suppose for grain-growing and stock-raising cannot be surpassed by any of the States. All that ever has been said or written of the beauty of this State is but feeble praise of its merits. Rich valleys, for fifty miles, stretch in unbroken level tables of beautiful farming lands, which are being rapidly taken up and occupied, so that the bewildered buffalo finds himself meandering and wandering among cultivated fields. When in Huntingdon I saw such an immense immigration westward it led me to believe the West would ere long be filled up, but in this I was mistaken. When I take into account all the Territories in connection with those States but thinly settled, it brings me to the conclusion that it will yet take millions unborn to fill up the West and to cultivate it as it can be. I believe, judging from the appearance of the cultivated lands, that every twenty acres would support a family. I frequently have been asked, "how do you like the West? How are you pleased with this country? Do you intend locating here? Would you rather live here than in Pennsylvania?" I generally tell them that I would prefer living in Pennsylvania. Perhaps an explanation here would not be out of place. Whilst the West, for farming and stock-raising, and for beauty, never can be excelled, there is, however, in my opinion, a certain portion of farmers in Pennsylvania that can do better there than they could do here. I will take my own situation for an illustration. Providence has favored me, by constant labor and frugal management, to obtain a situation well located and well improved, that will support me while I live. Should I make up my mind to locate in the West I would be obliged to make quick sale of my property, and most likely sell for less than its real value, then to buy and locate here and get acclimated, and to become acquainted with the ways of the people and many other things, it would take years, and it would require a considerable amount of mental labor, which is less appreciated by me than muscle and bone labor. Such as above described, and thousands more, who are better situated than I am, and who are going down the declivities of life, had better stay where they are; this is my opinion. But that portion of our people who have had no opportunities of getting good homes for themselves, or those who are in the vigor of life, or those who have money for speculation, may do well by coming West, as the openings here are much greater for speculation than in Pennsylvania.

As this is the first effort ever I made to write a letter for publication, I will stop. My intention is to go to the State of Kansas by the 12th of August, to remain there some time, and at which time you may hear from me again. My address will be Marmaton, Bourbon co., Kansas.

A. B. SHENEFELT.

From Colorado.

GRANADA, COL., Aug. 9, 1873.

MR. EDITOR:—We had not been over the A., T. & S. F. R. R. since their new bridge had spanned the Arkansas near the State line. Having exhausted all amusements at Fort Larned (buffalo hunts had lost all their excitement and fishing had become monotonous,) we concluded we would take a trip to the end of the track to see the thriving town of Granada, which has grown up within the past few months and promises to be the best town on the railroad west of Kenton.

We boarded the train at Larned, at 2.30 P. M., and the weather being delightful we enjoyed our ride through the charming valley of the Arkansas. At 6.30 we arrived at Dodge City, where we stopped off one hour. Dodge is an enterprising town of about 500 inhabitants. As we had heard of no shooting affrays within the past few days, we inquired of a stranger why the town was so quiet, and he told us the Vigilance Committee was running it. He "remarked it is about time for this step. Why our town has the highest record on this railroad, there having been more poor fellows "passed in their checks," with their boots on, in Dodge, than in any other town on the frontier, and yet they are not happy. Why only last week, while the Vigilants were resting, two men slipped their cable and shot off into eternity. We had learned of the latter affray and had been acquainted with one of the victims. The stranger continued: "That little game of poker, until recently only known in Arizona, has ushered many a poor devil into darkness. Nightly they played that game, and daily the undertaker was seen bearing away to that lonely hill a rude pine coffin. One man would hold two pairs, another held a brace of pistols, and in the morning the coroner held an inquest." Thanking the stranger for his entertainment, we stepped on the train and continued our journey. Nothing of interest took place until we reached the State line. Occasionally we passed a herd of buffalo or drove of antelope, or would frighten a jack-rabbit out of the sage bush. We arrived at Granada the next morning. It is a flourishing town of about 300 inhabitants and twenty-five or thirty houses. Every day adds to its increase. It is situated on an eminence that overlooks a lovely valley, and only a few rods from the streets flow the quiet waters of the Arkansas. We found no dance houses here, but we found the first Delmonico on the road. We were surprised to see the town so quiet and orderly. As yet there has been no shooting affrays. The town is controlled almost entirely by old plainsmen, who are determined to keep peace and harmony. While sitting in a private office with a friend, a young man apparently thirty years of age, entered. His appearance did not indicate that he was "one of the boys," but as he left the room our friend remarked "his record stands three." One of his victims was in the habit of herding other peoples' horses, and for this he extinguished his lamp. We were amused at a little conversation that took place in the office between our friend and the stranger: "How did you manage to get to Texas without money?" "The fare being $20 I was compelled to shove my trunk. When I got to Galveston I gave one of those happy-go-lucky fellows $2.50 if he would climb in at the window and promise not to disturb the Ex-Agent. He took the key of my trunk, and before morning I had its contents."

Granada is destined to be quite a business place, indeed it has already assumed such an appearance. The firm of Oltero, Sellers & Co. have erected two large freight houses, and buildings are going up on every side. The prairie is dotted with white tents and moving wagons. Business is brisk, and everything moves on pleasantly. The A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. have contracted to carry the government freight over their line. The government has already built large warehouses at this point. The freight will be conveyed to the different posts through New Mexico by bull trains. We noticed many trains camped in the vicinity of the town.

The god of love reigns here as in the States. One couple departed from single blessedness and have been united in the holy bonds of wedlock. The ceremony, instead of being performed on rich brussels in a palatial residence, took place upon the beautiful green sward of the Arkansas Valley, with no covering over head save the spangled arch of heaven. Quite romantic. Pretty girls and silly boys, if it be your desire to be thusly united, come West. J. C. C.

Reading for the Million.

[Published by request.

The Recent Defections to Rome.

If some of the writers who have referred to the recent defections to Rome had been as anxious to find some reasonable explanation of the matter as they seem to be to make out a case against the Reformed Church, they would not have involved themselves in such palpable contradictions. The article of the "Catholic Standard" has constituted the entire stock in trade of these writers. The editor of that sheet abjured Protestantism and went over to Rome, and he says, that the theology taught in the Reformed Church led him thither, as it does others who have left the Reformed Church, and he ought to know, it is said, what caused his own conversion. Therefore his word must be received as settling the matter.

One of these writers in the New York "Evangelist" seems to tell that he is using an *ad captandum* argument, which will not bear examination, and in referring to Mr. Wolff's views concerning "the logical necessities of their (Mercersburg) school of theology," puts in the qualifying clause, that "*if we allow for the moment his absurd claim to a divine illumination in the case*, we should with him regard his views as unanswerable." This qualifying clause brings the whole matter, so far as the article of the "Catholic Standard" is concerned, into a nut-shell. Mr. Wolff drew certain inferences and conclusions from the teachings of the Reformed Church, and upon the strength of these he concluded to go to the Roman Church. "If we allow for the moment his absurd claim to a divine illumination in the case, *i. e.*, in drawing these conclusions, we would regard his argument as unanswerable." But just here comes in the fallacy.

The ministry of the Reformed Church claim some ability to draw inferences and conclusions, too, and they fail to see the truth of Mr. Wolff's argument. Indeed, he confesses himself, that it is not the theology, but *the divine gift of faith*, which enabled Mr. Forney to see conclusions which others cannot see. He, it seems, for some reason or other, received this divine gift while the nearly six hundred ministers he has left behind in the Reformed Church have not received it. Hence these latter cannot draw correct conclusions. Just here it is that the absurd theory of the Roman Church comes to Mr. Wolff's aid. Mercersburg theology does not itself lead to Romanism, but a certain gift of faith, which enables its happy possessor to understand it as others cannot understand it, does. But all this is just begging the whole question, and those writers who seem so ready to use Mr. Wolff's article against the Reformed Church, appear not to see it. Only consider its absurdity. Mr. Wolff claims, I suppose, that the Bible also led him to Rome; for he quotes it freely and wonders why we blind Protestants cannot understand its teachings. Then we must allow, according to the reasoning of these wise writers, that the Bible is Romanizing because Mr. Wolff says it teaches Romanism.

One hundred young men study theology in a Protestant seminary, ninety-nine regard the teachings as soundly Protestant, one forsakes it and declares that it leads to Rome. When giving explanation how it is that he alone sees this conclusion, he says he is guided by the "divne gift of faith" which others do not possess. And now a few writers spread his testimony before the world as evidence that the Reformed Church teaches a Romanizing theology! Could absurdity go any further? We would not stop here. If Mr. Wolff's divine gift of faith enables him to see the true conclusions of the theology of the Reformed Church above all others in the ministry of that Church, we would be driven to believe that this same faith guides him to see more in the Bible than others. His testimony must be taken all the way through, and these writers are bound to go to Rome on that testimony. We suppose Mr. Wolff claims, that the Bible, quite as clearly as Mercersburg theology, teaches the Roman theory of the Church. The passage in regard to Peter, which he quotes, is clearly to the point. Why not take his testimony as to his superior ability for interpreting and drawing conclusions in this case also?

Such an absurdity will not deceive the thoughtful. A deserter is not to be held up as the most reliable in his estimate of the army or country he has deserted. Mr. Wolff's judgment of Dr. Nevin is worth no more than Benedict Arnold's opinion of Washington. These men that set him up now as a paragon of wisdom in drawing conclusions from the Bible. It is the old story over, Herod and Pilate making friends, because both are united against Christ. As Mr. Wolff has secured so much of the confidence of these men, there is danger he may use it to draw them over to the Roman Church. They all (and they are honorable men) say he is talented, and honest, and earnest. A writer in the Norristown "Herald" says he would not say a word unpleasant to the feelings of Messrs. Wolff and Forney. He recognizes fully the right of private judgment, and therefore, the full right of Mr. Wolff to go to the Roman Church if his private judgment carries him thither.

Here again is a strange contradiction. It was Mr. Wolff's *private judgment* of the Bible, according do the writer in the Norristown "Herald," which led him to interpret that inspired book in favor of Rome. He (the writer in the "Herald") believes him to be wrong, but he does not question his right to exercise his private judgment, even though that private judgment here is clearly wrong. But now when Mr. Wolff comes to exercise his private judgment in regard to the teachings of the Reformed theology, that judgment all at once becomes a public judgment, and we are called upon to bow down before it, and look upon Mr. Wolff as another Daniel come to judgment! Such absurdity is enough to blow up Mr. Wolff, his anti-liturgical friends in the Reformed Church, private judgment, and Roman infallibility all together! Let us have done with it.

What then is a plain, common-sense explanation of the defection of the five ministers who have gone to Rome from the Reformed Church? That explanation we conceive to be this:

Mercersburg theology, in the beginning of its career under that title, some twenty-five years ago, did stir up some exciting questions. Dr. Bomberger's article on "The Rule of Faith," and Dr. Nevin's review of Schaff's Principle of Protestantism, are among the first that appeared in the old "Mercersburg Review." The questions raised were such as these: What is the principle of Christianity? Or is it life, the life of Christ? Is the Bible to be interpreted by private judgment, or is it to be rightly interpreted only by believers in the Church, who are under the guidance of the Holy Spirit? This is the question discussed by Dr. Bomberger, and his conclusion is, that neither private judgment in the ultra Protestant sense (and he deals some hard thrusts at such ultra Protestantism) nor the Pope (the Roman theory) is the proper interpreter of the Bible; but that inspired book was given to the whole Church. Neither one man in the Church, nor the world, is commissioned to interpret it. Another question raised was, whether Protestantism in any of its phases is just a fac simile of the Church in any previous period of its history, whether the Apostolic or the Primitive. Dr. Nevin wrote his searching articles on Cyprian and Early Christianity to prove historically that it is not, and particularly to show, that modern Episcopacy is not a copy or reproduction of Primitive Christianity. His object was to show that Protestantism could be maintained only on the theory of historical development, a theory now adopted generally by Protestant church historians.

While these discussions were going on, the interest grew intense, and some young men were ready to go beyond the teachings of their instructors, and raise the question whether perhaps the Roman Church is not, after all, the true Church. Dr. Nevin, very wisely, held up the errors and absurdities of the Roman theory of the Church, in his able articles on Dr. Brownson, articles which it is now convenient for his defamers entirely to ignore. He there showed, that if there were evils and difficulties in Protestantism that needed correction, the errors and evils in Romanism were still greater; and our safety consisted neither in shutting our eyes to the former, nor embracing the latter, but in pressing on to a more satisfactory theory of the Church question.

We would not conceal the fact, that peril attended these earnest discussions, as it does all earnest and wakeful inquiry on solemn subjects. The Reformed Church, however, passed the peril and settled down in greater confidence in Protestantism, though conscious of its many evils. The later teaching in the Reformed Church, to which these discussions opened the way, is calm and settled. It claims to see more clearly the errors of Romanism, because of the investigation to which those theories were subjected, when the students, as it is said, used to read Roman Catholic literature. It is ready, on all proper occasions, to expose and oppose these erroneous theories, as may be seen by the recent able argument against Papal infallibility in the "Mercersburg Review," an argument which it is convenient also for certain parties to ignore. There is no excitement now in the institutions on the subject of Romanism. That system is handled in the teachings in theology and Church history, as well as in the interpretation of the Bible, in a way that shows clearly that its errors are understood. But there are a few, who never went on with the progress of theological thought in the Reformed Church. They stuck fast in the investigation of a quarter of a century ago. This is known to be a fact in the cases of Wolff, Ermentrout, and partly of Wagner. Mr. Forney's defection we attribute to causes that reached him after he left the Seminary.

The Board of Visitors, who are present at the yearly examinations of the students in the Seminary, can testify to these facts. They have reason to know, as Dr. Fisher, one of their number has stated, that all the teachings in the Seminary are not only soundly Protestant, but that the fallacies of the Roman theory have been fought through, and raise no difficulties. We believe the great body of the ministry of the Reformed Church is more clearly and intelligently established against the theories of the Roman Church than any ministry in the country, and the trial in future will prove it.

A word in regard to the comparative extent of the defections to Rome from the Reformed Church. Mr. Wolff regarded himself as asked, by a writer in the Harrisburg "Telegraph," how the number of perverts from the Reformed Church to Rome compared with the conversions from other Churches. He replied, that he could not answer, that those conversions are so numerous that he hardly notices one in a hundred. How is this? *Five* ministers have gone over from the Reformed Church during the last quarter of a century, and three or four laymen, making in all *eight* or *nine*, perhaps *ten*. Now, in the "Catholic Standard," which made such a flourish of trumpets over Mr. Forney's defection, an account was given of *ten* converts received from Protestantism in New England at one time, and two weeks later the same paper gives an account of *twelve* in the South received at another time. "They are so numerous," that the editor of the "Standard" does not notice one in a hundred, and yet he cannot say whether or not there are more from other Protestant Churches than our own. That is certainly wonderful. Maurice, and Newman, and Ives, and Stone, and hundreds perhaps from the Episcopal Church, Dr. Brownson and hundreds from Congregationalism, Methodism, Presbyterianism, and yet this shrewd editor cannot tell whether these are more than the eight or ten from the Reformed Church. The Paulist Fathers of New York are made up largely of converts, some of the principal ones from the Presbyterian Church, and from the Lutheran Church a goodly number have gone over, and yet this editor can form no idea on this subject! If the statistics could be had, they would answer the question, and in a way to astound some of those, who are now condemning the Reformed Church.

Of course, there is another side to this; there are converts from Romanism also, ten such to the Reformed Church to every one that has left it. In Italy, too, Roman priests are received into the Episcopal Church, as we know from one who ministers there, and is conversant with affairs. Romanism is weaker to-day than at any time since the Reformation, and weakest just where it is best known, the assertion of the editor of the "Catholic Standard" to the contrary notwithstanding. But we will not occupy space in following out this line of remark.

The charge made by the editor of the "Catholic Standard," and repeated by others, that the theological teaching of the Seminary located here, is Romanizing, is a slander, which the Church will, no doubt, in due time denounce. The professors are known in this community. They have preached in Protestant Churches in this city, and those who have heard them know that their preaching is soundly Protestant. We do not think the community will believe a Catholic editor, when he says they are deceivers and liars—that they preach one thing and teach another. Is it not truly wonderful that certain parties have come to have such faith, all at once, in this Roman Catholic editor in his assaults upon the Reformed Church?

COMMON SENSE.

—*Lancaster Express.*

The Vesper Bells.

In the Cathedral of Limerick there hang a chime of bells, which were cast in Italy by an enthusiast in his trade, who fixed his home near the monastery where they were first hung, that he might enjoy their sweet, solemn music. In a political revolution the bells were taken away to some distant land, and the maker himself became a refugee and exile. His wanderings brought him after many years, to Ireland. On a calm and beautiful evening, as the vessel which bore him floated on the placid bosom of the Shannon, suddenly this evening chime pealed forth from the cathedral towers. His experienced ear caught the sweet sounds, and he knew that his lost treasures were found. His early home, his friends, his beloved and native land, all the best associations of his life, were in those sounds. He laid himself back in the boat, crossed his arms upon his breast, and listened to the music. The boat reached the wharf, but still he lay there silent and motionless. They spoke to him, but he did not answer. They went to him, but his spirit had fled. The tide of memories that came vibrating through his heart at that well-known chime had snapped its life-strings.

WHAT blessed food for reflection is the Word of God. Take a passage of scripture and dwell upon it, interweaving it with all the day's duties. Reflect upon it, and it will be continually developing in sweetness and power. Prayer and reflection will make plain what seemed obscure.

KEEP thy spirit pure from worldly taint by the repellant strength of virtue.

"THAT'S my impression," as our devil said when he kissed his sweetheart.

Handling a Snapping Turtle by the Wrong End.

A man named Gilsey, who by strict economy and severe industry, has succeeded in getting his family a little place, free of incumbrance, was fishing in Still river, near the Beaver Brook mills, on Sunday afternoon. After sitting on the bank for a couple of hours, without catching anything, he was gratified to see, on a flat stone in the water, a snapping turtle sunning itself. The butt-end of the turtle was toward him, and he thought he would capture it; but while he was looking for a place to step, the turtle gravely turned around without his knowledge, and when he got in reaching distance, and bent down to take hold of what nature designed should be taken hold of while handling a snapping turtle, that sociable animal just reached out and took hold of Mr. Gilsey's hand with a grasp that left no doubt of its sincerity. The shrieks of the unfortunate man aroused some of the neighbors, but when they arrived it was too late to be of any benefit to him, or even to themselves, for they just caught a glimpse of a bare-headed man tearing over the hill, swinging a small carpet-bag in one hand, and they at once concluded that it was a narrow escape from highway robbery. However, it was not a carpet-bag he was swinging; it was that turtle, and it clung to him until he reached the White street bridge, when it let go; but the frightened man did not slacken his gait until he got home. When he reached the house, the ludicrousness of the affair burst upon him, and when his wife looked at his pale face, and bare head, and dust-begrimmed clothes, and asked him what was the matter, he said, "Nothing was the matter, only he was afraid he would be too late for church," and appeared to be much relieved to find that he wasn't.—*Danbury News.*

Scraps from State Exchanges.

The Reading papers complain that the city is overrun with goats.

The liquor business is said to be in a flourishing condition at Corry.

A vein of coal five feet thick has just been opened at the head of Potato creek, McKean county.

Edenburg is the name of a new town just sprung into existence a few miles south of Shippenville, Clarion county.

The trial of Jones, who is charged with the murder of the little girl at Fall Creek, will come off at the September term of Court, at Towanda, Bradford county.

Mr. Edward S. Lutz found a few days ago upon the premises of Amandus Faust, in Albany township, Berks county, a land tortoise having upon its back the initials "J. S." and the date "1827."

The Central Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, of Altoona, offer $3,000 as premiums at their coming fair, for fast horses. Among these is a premium of $1,000 for horses that never trotted better than 2:40.

It is unlawful in this State to use or occupy churches, the doors of which open inwardly. The object of this law is to afford protection to congregations in the event of a panic from fire and other causes.

At Earlyville, Elk county, on the 12th inst., two children of a Mr. Lusk were killed by the lightning during the storm. A child of Patrick Quinn was also killed, and two other children were badly injured.

Miss Maggie Foulk, of Beaver, has been elected Principal of the Beaver Common Schools. Miss Foulk is a sister of Ellen, and has for the past year successfully acted as Principal of the Beaver Falls Common Schools.

During the flood in the Susquehanna last week, three of the booms at and near Williamsport broke, and seven or eight million feet of pine logs escaped. It was thought they would all be caught, however, before passing Sunbury.

The town of Corsica, Jefferson county, so recently destroyed by fire, is very rapidly rebuilding, and will soon be entirely built up again in a more substantial manner, and will present a much finer appearance than the Corsica of old.

George Furner, at Oil City, thought he would cheat the bridge company out of its toll, so he drove his team and wagon into the river. They got beyond their depth, and one of his horses was drowned; his wagon-box and seat were washed away. He didn't pay toll.

The Philadelphia *Press*, says that the two remaining steamers of the American line—the Indiana and Illinois—are rapidly approaching completion. Messrs.

The Huntingdon Journal.

I. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, August 27, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

SUPREME JUDGE:
Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson.

STATE TREASURER:
Hon. Robert W. Mackey, of Allegheny.

SENATOR:
P. P. Dewees, of Cromwell.
[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

ASSEMBLY:
William K. Burchinell, of Huntingdon.

COUNTY TREASURER:
Thomas W. Montgomery, of West.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
Charles R. McCarthy, of Clay.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
James H. Lee, of Jackson.

AUDITOR:
James H. Davis, of Morris.

JURY COMMISSIONER:
John G. Stewart, of Mt. Union.

CORONER:
John Laporte, of Franklin.

☞ There is nothing left of the League except one big tail—Abraham League Guss.

☞ The fortunes of the editor of the *Globe*, like those of his notorious prototype, Brigham Young, are on the wane.

☞ The Guss party has not exactly determined upon the course it will pursue. It is not hard to manage, however, as Guss appears to be the head, body and tail of the concern.

☞ Guss has been casting a longing eye towards Utah. It is the Paradise he is looking for! He could marry as many wives as he chose and the Popes would not bother him.

☞ At that crack-examination of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School, one class could not tell when the second war of Independence was fought. It had never heard that there was more than one. Bright teaching, that.

☞ Gen. D. S. Elliott, of Everett, dropped in upon us last week and assures us that he is succeeding handsomely. We would, however, advise him to return to the newspaper business. If we are not badly mistaken it is his particular *forte*.

☞ Maj. Petriken is finding fierce opposition to his nomination for Senator, but he is determined to Ware 'em all out. Go in, Major, by the time you get through with Meek & Co., we will be in excellent trainingto make short work of your election.

☞ We have a man in our town that can lie the hair off of a clothes horse at a distance of one hundred yards, without rest, and do it every day in the week for a whole year. He is looking up to a position on the Huntingdon *Globe*.—*Everett Press*.

☞ The following is the Democratic ticket in Bedford county: Assembly, J. M. Reynolds; District Attorney, H. D. Tate; Associate Judge, Thomas Donahoe; Treasurer, P. G. Morgart; Commissioner, William Hillegas; Poor Director, S. M. Boor; Auditor, John McKann; Jury Commissioner, A. M. Reed.

☞ A number of the candidates, who were regarded as Guss men, proved themselves to be excellent Republicans, by authorizing their names to be presented to the regular County Convention after Guss had seceded. They desired to recognize the regular Convention, and they proved their loyalty to the Republican party by doing so.

☞ The Harrisburg *Patriot* is very much concerned in regard to Mr. Woods and his few, and daily diminishing, followers in this county. Why does the *Patriot* feel so deeply moved in behalf of Mr. Woods? Does it want his ring in the Democratic party? We assure it that the Democrats here would just as soon touch a serpent.

☞ We learn that the righteous soul of him who has so long lorded it over the S. O. School, at Cassville, was moved to tears, like unto the breaking up of the great deep, at Harrisburg, when he was refused a seat in the tabernacle. His sympathy for the poor orphan availed him nought. Poor deluded sinner! A Daniel come to judgment!

☞ The Republicans of Mifflin county have placed in nomination the following ticket: Senator, A. F. Gibbony, with power to choose his own conferees; Assembly, J. Beatty Henry; Treasurer, Jesse Mendenhall; Commissioner, 1 year, M. F. H. Kinsel; Director of the Poor, Andrew Spanogle; Jury Commissioner, Joseph Strode; Auditor, W. L. Owens.

That we arraign the late republican county convention as guilty of the baldest demagogtism in condemning the passage by congress of the bill increasing the salaries of certain officers and yet approving the course of President Grant and Governor Hartranft. Grant's signature made the bill a law, and Hartranft is drawing a salary of $10,000 a year, which is just double what the governor's salary was when he was elected.

The above lucid resolution was passed by the late Democratic County Convention, a body which had not backbone sufficient to condemn the "Salary Grab," because one of its chief leaders had pocketed the swag. We look upon this resolution as the "baldest" piece of political charlatanry. The Republican County Convention did not condemn "the bill increasing the salaries of certain officers." It rightly condemned the extra salary grab; nothing more! The Republican party does not condemn the increase, but it does most heartily condemn those who put their hands into the Treasury, up their elbows, and took out FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS that they never dreamed of getting until they saw an opportunity to committ a bold robbery. Mr. Speer is an accessory after the fact.

THE BACK PAY TICKET.

If there is any public question upon which the American people have expressed a decided opinion through the press and in public assemblies, it is upon the action of those members of Congress who either voted for or received and kept the back pay. Until the action of the Democratic County Convention here, we do not recall a single endorsement of any man who did either, while County, District, and State Convention and State Legislatures, of both parties, have been outspoken in their condemnation. But the Democrats of Huntingdon county go the whole figure, and put up a ticket upon the Back Pay Platform. Let us show how effectually they have done it. Although the manipulators did not have the courage to come square out and ask them in so many words to approve it, the people will understand it, and no back pay ticket will have their endorsement.

Hon. R. M. Speer voted against back pay, but took the money and kept it. He had given receipts for his salary at $5,000 a year in monthly payments, which closed his account in full up to 30th February, 1872, before the passage of the act giving back pay. After it passed, and he had signified, by his vote, that he thought it wrong, he drew, for the same services for which he had been paid his salary in full, FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE, less his mileage and stationery, about *Four Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars*. This Mr. Speer did as the Representative from this District, taking from the taxes paid into the treasury by the people of his District, nearly FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE than by his vote he declared he thought it right to take.

But the Democrats of Huntingdon county do not stop at trifles. They swallow Mr. Speer, back pay and all, and put before the people a ticket and ask them to endorse it upon this platform:

The democrats of Huntingdon county, in annual County Convention assembled, do resolve:

1st. That we renew the expression of our confidence in the integrity and capacity of Hon. R. M. Speer, who has twice carried this district for Congress against a Republican majority of one thousand, *and we here and now place upon record our endorsement of his course as our representative.*

The italics are ours. But they do not stop there. The Republican County Convention passed the following resolution:

4th. We condemn the action of every member of Congress, without respect to party, who either voted for the extra back pay or having voted against, received and kept it.

That there might be no mistake about the endorsement of Mr. Speer's back pay, the Democratic Convention passed a resolution denouncing the action of the Republican Convention "as guilty of the baldest demagogueism" in passing the above resolution, while approving of President Grant's administration. The people will not be slow to discover where and who the demagogue is in this transaction.

Petrekin, McAteer, McNeil and the whole Democratic ticket are put by the Convention on this platform. The party is made to endorse it if they vote the ticket. The Democrats who approve of the *Monitor's* independence in denouncing what the Convention has approved, will look with some curiosity to the defence of the ticket and of the action of the Convention by that paper. The people don't approve the back pay. Conventions *may* be cajoled into endorsements of the man who pocketed it. Two men with tongues in their heads, and courage to use them in that Convention, would have defeated the resolution which endorsed the back pay by the endorsement of Speer's "course as our representative." But they were not then aware that the only course left the people is to defeat every man who stands upon this back pay platform. They will do it, and they will see also whether the *Monitor* will continue to be on their side and denounce, as it has heretofore done, everything which smacks of "back pay."

COOL, DECIDEDLY.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, owned and edited by Hon. B. F. Myers, speaking of the Democratic nominations in Virginia, says:

"General Kemble, the nominee for Governor, evidently does not doubt that the party of back pay who, in Virginia, are openly aided by Grant and his officials, can and will be defeated."

The "PARTY OF BACK PAY." That's *rich!* Myers is one of that party, for as a member of Congress he voted for it and pocketed the swag. Is Grant aiding Myers' party in Virginia? It was not that party he aided at Appomattox, and according to current history Grant and Kemble were not on the same side upon that occasion. Myers and Kemble are on the same side now, and they may as well make another surrender to the Grant party.—While he is about it, let Myers surrender the back pay too. If he has not the moral courage to do it alone, he might induce Speer, and Randall, and Foster, and all the Pennsylvania Democrats to help him in the effort. "*The back pay party*," *indeed!*

☞ Mifflintown has been visited by another terrible conflagration. One hundred thousand dollars worth of property, in the short space of a few hours, has been consumed. Two of our contemporaries have been badly crippled—the *Sentinel* and *Independent*—with whom we deeply sympathize. No water works and no engine, and the greater part of the town destroyed! These are the realities. It is time that the citizens of that place took some steps to prevent such disasters. Let Huntingdon take warning. We know not the day nor the hour that the fire-fiend may come. Give us water with our other advantages and a conflagration will be averted.

☞ To vindicate the truth of history, we would say that Judge Hall received seven votes and Hon. S. S. Blair six votes in the State Convention, and not *vice versa* as generally printed; that Thomas Davis of our county did not vote against making the nomination of Mr. Mackey unanimous, but that Dr. Dinwiddie of Huntingdon did, and he was the only person who did; that Gen. Campbell did not vote for Blair on the first ballot, but voted for Hall, and afterward voted for Gordon, as did the whole of the delegation from this Senatorial District.—*Johnstown Daily Tribune, 18th inst.*

SENATOR SCOTT'S TRIUMPH.

For some time past a small minority of the Republicans of Huntingdon county have been disposed to make war upon U. S. Senator Scott. They made a demonstration in the late County Convention which was held on Tuesday of last week. The result showed that they constitute a very insignificant minority of the party. Among the resolutions passed by the Convention is the following:

As the immediate fellow-citizens of Hon. John Scott, we take pride and pleasure in commending his whole course in the Senate of the United States as characterized by ability, industry, and fidelity in the discharge of his duties to the whole Union and in defending the interests of Pennsylvania and the principles of the Republican party. His action in opposing and refusing to accept the extra back pay was but a realization of the confidence which we who know him best repose in his common sense and integrity.—*Greenville* (Mercer county) *Advance*.

The *Advance* makes one mistake, and that is in believing that any of the true Republicans of Huntingdon county are disposed to make war upon Senator Scott. The only opposition to him is prompted by the members of a secret organization known as the "People's League," confined to from three to eight sworn office-seekers in a township. The Senator, upon the call of the regular Republican County Committee, several years ago, took some part in exposing and defeating this conspiracy.

The Republican party has all along sustained him, and the baffled malcontents vent their spleen upon the party by personal abuse of the Senator, abuse which his neighbors have answered by the resolution quoted. Professing to be Republicans these plotters twice defeated Republican nominees for Congress, and last year got up an Independent county ticket against the regular Republican ticket.—Even with the aid of the Democrats their ticket was beaten, and this year, finding themselves in a despicable minority, they bolted, becoming openly, what they have long been secretly, *the enemies of the Republican organization*. This is the truth about it, and it is well that our friends in other counties should know that the present bolters are not now, and for years have not been, true Republicans. They left the party long ago, and formed another hostile organization. Like the Swiss mercenaries, the leaders of that League have been willing to fight for pay, and having repeatedly betrayed the Republican party, are so well understood that since their bolt they have been spurned and kicked out in their approaches to the Democratic party. It remains to be seen whether they will parade their igsignificance by standing alone and showing who are willing publicly to follow such leaders.

☞ That we renew the expression of ☜
☞ our confidence in the integrity and ☜
☞ capacity of Hon. R. M. Speer, who ☜
☞ has twice carried this district for ☜
☞ congress against a republican ma- ☜
☞ jority of one thousand, and we here ☜
☞ and now place upon record our en- ☜
☞ dorsement of his course as our re- ☜
☞ presentative. ☜

The above is a copy of the certificate of character given Mr. Speer by the late Democratic County Convention. He is having it done up handsomely, we are told, in a gilt frame, under the supervision of S. E. Flemming, Esq., and intends taking it with him to the Democratic State Convention. We have never read more irony in less words than is to be found in this resolution. "Our endorsement of HIS COURSE AS OUR REPRESENTATIVE!" when there are not fifty men in the county who can endorse the salary grab!

☞ The Titusville *Herald* thus speaks of Senator Scott: It is doubtful if there will be any opposition to the re-election of Senator Scott; certainly no public man enjoys in a higher degree the respect and confidence of his constituents. We heard the remark repeated at Washington, last winter, and from the lips of Senators, that Senator Scott was one of the ablest of the lawyers in that body; and in closeness of reasoning and in debating talent he had no superior. Senator Scott spoke against the increase of pay to members, and we published his argument at the time; he also voted against the bill, and he further returned the extra pay to the Treasury.

☞ A full report of the Democratic County Convention will be found in another column. It will be seen that a straight-out ticket has been nominated from Senator to Coroner. There was no disposition shown to fuse with Guss, although he expected a crumb of comfort, but he was obliged to go away hungry. The ticket, in the main, is quite unpopular. We have heard more disapprobation expressed in regard to it, by Democrats, than we remember to have heard on any previous similar occasion.

For our part we long since ceased to look for any good out of Huntingdon, and never again expect to chronicle even a respectable republican majority from there.—*Lewistown Gazette*.

How mournful and how disinterested! What is wrong? Does our senile friend intend to shuffle off this mortal coil ere long? If so, we are sorry to hear it. Do remain until after the election, and there may be even a little good come out of Nazareth. In the meantime save your crocodile tears for occasions when they can do less harm.

☞ The following is the Back Pay (Salary Grab) Ticket, nominated by the Democracy of Huntingdon county, at their Convention on last Tuesday, viz:

Senator—Hon. R. Bruce Petrekin,
Assembly—Hon. Harry J. McAteer,
Treasurer—O. E. McNeil,
Commissioner—N. K. Covert.
Poor Director—Gilbert Horning,
Jury Commissioner—Samuel Brooks,
Auditor—Silas A. Creswell,
Coroner—Dr. H. D. McNight.

☞ Guss alleges that the Committee on contested seats, in the State Convention, was set up against him. This is false. Mr. Fisher did not arrive in Harrisburg until eleven o'clock, a. m., on the day of the Convention and the Committee had been agreed upon sometime previously. Mr. Fisher was received as a delegate on the merits of the case, and the Convention ratified the action of the Committee by making him one of the Secretaries.

THE BOLTERS--WHERE WILL THEY GO AND WHO WILL FOLLOW?

The Republicans of this county will naturally ask the question, What cause existed for the bolt from the Regular Convention? Seceding from a party Convention, like revolution in the State, should have to justify it some grevious evil for which there is no other remedy, and as those who attempt revolution in the State and fail are traitors, so those who disorganize a party, without cause, are sure to meet the fate treachery deserves. The men who have attempted to break up the party organization, in this county, have assumed this risk, and it behooves them to assign some sufficient reason for their action. Is there any reason? The delegates were elected by the people, at their usual places of meeting, in pursuance of the call of the Chairman of the County Committee, and after a most thorough canvas of the county, they assembled at the time and place designated in that call. The Chairman of the County Committee, as is the custom, called them to order, and upon calling the roll it was found that in several townships there had been a tie vote, and in several others there were contesting claimants to the seats. Altogether, not more than ten out of the eighty-eight delegates were either tied or contested in reality, and the question arose, how is a Committee to be raised to determine these questions. Last year the same question arose, and the Chairman of the County Committee, acting as temporary Chairman, was authorized to appoint the Committee, and did so. Nobody thought of bolting then; the Convention went on and finished its work. This year when objection was made to the Chairman appointing, the Committee was named by a vote of the undisputed delegates, there being 51 votes for the appointment to 27 against. *Because the Committee was thus subjected by a vote of almost two to one of the undisputed Delegates, the bolters went out.* Was there ever such a shallow pretense set up to justify such action? They did not wait for a decision on the candidates, but because the Convention proceeded to take the necessary steps for its proper organization, the disorganizers left it.

Who will follow their lead? People will ask where do they propose to lead them to? Are all to become "Leaguers" or Democrats? They did not organize and nominate a ticket, that would have been a farce for ten regularly elected delegates out of eighty-eight to attempt. They have thought over it for a week, and although the editor of the *Globe*, who led the bolt, was made Chairman, and was to issue an address to the people of the county, no such address has appeared; although he found time to write several columns of complaints against the Republican State Convention for refusing to receive him as a delegate. No allegation can be made that the Convention did not nominate a sound Republican ticket from top to bottom, composed of as good men as there are in the county. But we need not enlarge upon this subject. There will be some curiosity to see that address and the reasons that can be trumped up to sustain the bolters' movement.—There will be a desire to know whether its followers are to have a ticket of their own to support or whether they are willing to go over to the Democrats and support their ticket after they spurned and spit upon all their propositions for a fusion. The Democrats were willing to use the League to help to elect Speer, but when the proposal came to receive them into their ranks, the dose was too strong, and they said with emphasis, "from such an association good Lord deliver us!"

It was a bolt without cause, except that the bolters knew that they were largely in the minority, and determined to destroy, if they could, the organization of the party which their secret League after often betraying has failed to move. Who will follow such a bolt, with A. L. Guss for its leader, and the Huntingdon *Globe* for an organ?

Notes of the Democratic County Convention.

BY JENKINS.

MR. EDITOR:—"I am a young man from the country," and I attended the Democratic County Convention. "I came, I saw, I heard." The Convention was called to order by the Chairman of the County Committee, after which the ball opened. Prior to the opening of the Convention, however, Five Thousand Dollars Back-Pay Speer, had prepared the resolutions, three in number,—the first endorsing $5,000 Speer, the second lauditory of John M. Bailey, who is a very good man by the way, and the third, O, consistency, denouncing President Grant and Gov. Hartranft for accepting the increased salary, which did not *retrograde*, calling the members of the Republican County Convention demagogues. A permanent chairman was elected, and Sammy Fleming, $5000's man Friday, moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Democracy of Huntingdon county. The chairman had not been properly instructed, and it was with a tight squeeze that Sammy got on the Committee at all. But he did. The committee retired, Sammy pulled the "resolutes" out of his pocket, they were presented, and unanimously adopted by the "unterrified" in the Convention assembled Bruce also sent in a very neat little "resolute," lauditory of himself, and his eminent services to the State, which was disposed of as was the back pay steal's. This is all serious. It's true. No lying radical can deny it.

Nominations for Assembly were next in order. My old and distinguished Democratic friend, N. I., from Alexandria, was on hand as usual. He presented the name of H. J. McAteer, and in doing so, he yielded to the impulse of the moment, and said: Mr. Chairman, in presenting the name of the Hon. Henry J. McAteer, I do so feeling that he is, of all others, the "bully boy with the glass eye." Twice before, he was nominated under adverse circumstances, and by his time and his MONEY, he secured his election. And now, Mr. Chairman, he pledges himself, if nominated, to leave nothing DISHONORABLE undone to secure his election." [Applause.] That speech did the work. McAteer was nominated on the second ballot, and the once proud Democracy of this bailwick, swear vengeance. They wanted a new man. The next thing in order was the Treasury. After a spirited contest, O. E. McNeil carried away the prize. He is extremely aristocratic and very unpopular. If elected, of which there is not the remotest probability, his brother M. M. would no doubt do a thriving trade in the "shaving" business. The Prothontary's office during his term would be nowhere along side of it. De Armit would have been a much more popular and stronger candidate. It is said that the McNeils did not treat him fairly. It is pretty strongly intimated that McNeil used the Church against DeArmit. If so, it is most reprehensible, and ought not to be tolerated in this land of free speech, free press, and the right to worship God according to the dictates of our conscience. The remaining portion of the ticket I will not discuss, more than to say that Samuel Brooks, Esq., nominee for Jury Commissioner, was a "trooly loil" rebel during the war, and is now to be rewarded with an office for which there is no posible chance of defeating him. If the Democracy had been really in earnest, they would have put up a much stronger ticket. Fouse would have been stronger than McAteer, and DeArmit would have been very much stronger than McNeil. As to the rest of the ticket, little can be said. The material composing it, is about as good as they had to select from. A nomination from the Democracy in this county is an empty honor at best, but they hope, with the aid of Guss and his bolters, to defeat the regular Republican ticket. Can they do it? Experience teaches us otherwise. Our ticket is admitted on all hands to be good and strong It is composed throughout of unexceptionable men, and if I know the temper of the Republicans, they defy the Democrats and their adjuncts, Woods, Guss, Laird, Logan & Co., to defeat it. J.

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH.

The Philadlphia *Ledger* furnishes the following sketch of the life of Hon. William M. Meredith, President of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, whose death occurred on Sunday, August 17th:

"Mr. Meredith was born in Philadelphia June 8, 1799, and after graduating at the University of Pennsylvania, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar Dec., 16, 1817. While patiently awaiting practice, he entered into, political life, and became successively a member of the Common and of the Select Councils of the old city, and also of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1837-38, and about that time began to exhibit signs of the surpassing ability which he afterward displayed. In this convention Mr. Meredith spoke and voted in favor of the granting of the elective franchise to the colored race. His merits as a sound lawyer and as an able advocate were not recognized for some time, but the skillful management of one of the suits brought by the Schuykill Navigation Company at once gave him a large and lucrative practice, which he retained during his active professional life. He was noted for dwelling on the strong points of his cases and impressing them upon both judge and jury with irresistible vigor, displaying by turns, wit, humor, cutting sarcasm, and affecting pathos. In 1844 he was principal counsel for St. Augustine and St. Michael's Churches in the suit brought against Philadelphia County for damages arising from the destruction of these edifices by mobs during the riots of that year. He was Secretary of the Treasury under Zachary Taylor, and retired from the Cabinent on the death of the President serving from March 7, 1849, to July 20, 1850. In 1851 he was a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court on the Whig ticket, but was defeated. He was Attorney of the State under Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, serving for two terms from January, 1861, to January 1867. He entirely recognized the office, and introduced system where formerly disorder prevailed. In 1869-70 he was counsel for the contestant in the well-known election case of Tyndale against Fox. In 1872 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention, and with unanimous consent was chosen President of that body. In this position his high character, as well as his knowledge of parliamentary law, made him respected and obeyed. He was punctilious to the last degree, and in the chair and on the floor he treated every one with old-time courtesy, demanding the same conduct in return. He seldom joined in the debates, but when he did so it was to elucidate some question tangled up through much discussion. His logical mind and excellent memory enabled him to seize upon the salient points at issue, which he presented in brief, clear, vigorous sentences that frequently won the day as against volumes of labored argument.

The Mifflin Fire.

A Score of Business Places Destroyed—The Estimated Loss $100,000—The Fire the Work of an Incendiary.

Mifflin, a small town situated fifty-two miles West of Harrisburg, received its second baptism of fire the past three years on Saturday morning, when the business portion of the place was destroyed, and an estimated loss of $100,000 sustained.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Several railroad men were the first to observe the fire, and they gave the alarm and aroused the neighborhood. The flames were first seen issuing from the building occupied by the Juniata *Sentinel* office, corner of Bridge street and an alley, and about 100 yards from the Juniata river bridge which connects Mifflin with Patterson. The hour at which the fire broke out (one o'clock in the morning) and the fact that there had been no fire in the building on Friday make it reasonably certain that the conflagration is traceable to incendiarism. This is the opinion of everybody in Mifflin.

PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

Although the night was very calm the flames spread with considerable rapidity, the buildings contiguous to the *Sentinel* office being of frame and burning like tinder. The town has nothing but an old hand engine, and that could not be used to advantage, so that no other resistance could be offered to the spread of the fire than the efforts of the people to subdue it with buckets of water. In three hours from the time it originated nearly two blocks of buildings were in ruins, but three houses escaping destruction. But for the indefatigable efforts of the citizens the conflagration would have been more sweeping. A stable filled with hay occupied a position on the opposite side of the alley along which the fire was raging, and on several occasions the heat set it on fire. Blankets were spread over the stable, thoroughly saturated, buckets of water were thrown on and against the building, and although much scorched it was saved. Had it burned another block or more of buildings would have followed in all probability.

THE FIRE IN 1871.

In one sense the fire on Saturday was more disastrous than that of January, '71, as it destroyed the business portion of the town. The previous conflagration, however, extended over a greater area and laid waste property worth probably $180,000. —*Harrisburg Patriot.*

☞ Forty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-one balances, great and small, were manufactured by the Fairbank's Scale Company last year, and are now scattering to the four quarters of the globe. The world comes to St. Johnsbury for its scale.

Another Orphan School Outrage!

Revelations that Should Send the Warden of an Orphan Asylum to the Gallows—Six Little Girls from Eight to Fourteen Years of Age Ravished Within Five Years.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, August 19.—The *Herald* to-day publishes the following: "Twenty-five miles south of this city, is an orphan asylum established in 1864 for the care of orphans not over 12 years of age. It has been under charge of the Lutherans, Rev. J. M. Schneller being the warden, who always stood high, and enjoyed the confidence of the entire community. About five years ago his wife died, and it appears that not long afterwards he commenced a systematic course of attacks on little girls under his charge. The first victim, as far as known, was a girl 12 to 14 years old, who had been driven to the asylum by the unhappy domestic relations of her parents. For causes not assigned by Schneller, she was turned out of the institution, and taken to live with some respectable people in the country, to whom she related her story. The people expressed great indignation, and made considerable talk against Schneller, but citizens generally maintained that a man of his high morality must be innocent, and no attention was paid to it." The *Herald* then mentions other cases with great particularity, similar in character to the above.

Three weeks ago, one of the girls, named Bertha Nelles, aged 15, went to the matron and said she wanted to leave the asylum, but refused to assign a reason. Being closely pressed and threatened with punishment if she did not give the reason, she finally confessed that it was on account of Schneller's conduct toward the girls, and then related the particulars. The matron promised to inquire into the matter, but the warden on that day was absent. On his return the matron called on him and asked for her pay, as she proposed to leave, and on his asking the reason, she told him what she had heard. He was dumb for a moment, but finally confessed all, and promised that if she would stay and take care of the children he would himself leave. By her advice he went at once to Galena, sought an interview with the Rev. Mr. Klentwood, Lutheran minister at that place, and president of the asylum directory, and to him confessed all. This gentleman was horrified at the revelations, and demanded that Schneller should at once resign and leave. This he did, and the Rev. Mr. Rembold, of Bellevue, one of the directory, took charge of the institution. Schneller is at this time probably on the ocean. His victims, as far as can be ascertained, are six little girls, from eight to fourteen years of age.

The people of the West appear to become more excited over the acts of scoundrels of this kind than the people of Huntingdon county.

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., March 31, 1870.

Messrs. J. H. Zeilin & Co.—GENTS: I am directed by my uncle, Hon. Alex H. Stevens, to say to you that he is inclined to believe that he has derived some benefit from the use of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, and that he wishes to give it a further trial. You will therefore please send to his address two more bottles by express C. O. D.

Special Notices.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this lin ment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26-6mos.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.—This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It cost but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Disease of the Stomach, and for all classes requiring a tonic.

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.
Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor.

Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.
August27-4t.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE

and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.
July16,1873-1y.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
July16,1873-1y.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
AND
FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by all druggists.
July16,1873-1y.

New To-Day.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OEFICE,
HUNTINGDON, PA., August 23, 1873.

Notice is herby given, that I have this day appointed J. Hall Musser, Deputy District Attorney. All business pertining to said office should hereafter be addressed to him.

H. CLAY MADDEN,
District Attorney of Huntingdon county, Pa.
August 27, 1873-1y.

M'CLELLAN'S
INSTITUTE FOR BOYS

At West Chester, Pa. A beautiful and elevated situation, 22 miles west of Philadelphia. Spacious play grounds, with Gymnasium. Students prepared for College, Polytechnic Schools or Business. Special provision made for very young boys. Many students remain, as boarders, during Summer vacation. Session begins September 10. Address ROBERT M. M'CLELLAN. [aug.27-4t.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
HUNTINGDON, PA., August 25.

The undersigned, will sell at public outcry, one keg, containing six gallons of pure whiskey, at his office, on Saturday, September 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. FRANK W. STEWART,
aug.27,'83-1t. Deputy Collector.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The copartnership, heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Wagoner & Shaffner, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of said firm are in the hands of M. L. Shaffner, for settlement.

WILLIAM J. WAGONER.
M. L. SHAFFNER.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned who will keep constantly on hand everything in his line. M. L. SHAFFNER.
August 27, 1873-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed Auditor, by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute among the persons legally entitled thereto, the funds in the hands of Theodore Cremer, Assignee of Wm. A. Orbison, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, 302 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa., on Friday, September 12, 1873, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons interested must attend, or be forever debarred from making any claim on said fund.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR,
Aug.27-3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed Auditor, by the Court of Common Pleas, of Huntingdon county, to distribute among the persons legally entitled thereto, the fund in the hands of Theodore Cremer, Assignee of the Enterprise Coal Company, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, 302 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa., on Friday, September 12, 1873, at 11 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons interested must attend, or be debarred from making any claims on said fund.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR,
Aug.27-3t. Auditor.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The annual examinations of Teachers for the present school year will be held as follows:

Morris, Wednesday, September 10, Shaftersville.
Warriorsmark, Thursday, September 11, Warriorsmark.
Franklin, Friday, September 12, Franklinville.
Porter and Alexandria, Saturday, September 13, Alexandria.
West, Monday, September 15, Shaver's Creek Bridge.
Barree, Tuesday, September 16, Manor Hill.
Jackson Wednesday, September 17, M'Alevey's Fort.
Oneida, Thursday, September 18, Donation S. H.
Henderson, Friday, September 19, Union S. H.
Mount Union, Monday, September 22, Mount Union.
Mapleton, Tuesday, September 23, Mapleton.
Brady, Wednesday, September 24, Mill Creek.
Union, Thursday, September 25, Pine Grove S. H.
Cass and Cassville, Friday, September 26, Cassville.
Tod, Saturday, September 27, Newberg.
Walker, Tuesday, September 30, M'Connellstown.
Juniata, Wednesday, October 1, Bell Crown S. H.
Penn, Thursday, October 2, Markleburg.
Hopewell, Friday, October 3, Coffee Run.
Carbon, Coalmont and Broad Top City, Saturday, October 4, Dudley.
Three Springs and Clay, Monday, October 6, Three Springs.
Springfield, Tuesday, October 7, Maddensville.
Orbisonia and Cromwell, Wednesday October 8, Orbisonia.
Shirley and Shirleysburg, Thursday, October 9, Shirleysburg.
Shade Gap and Dublin, Saturday, October 11, Shade Gap.
Tell, Monday, October 13, Bolingertown.

Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Teachers will not be admitted into the class unless present at the opening of the examination.

No certificate can be granted to an applicant found entirely deficient in any of the branches named on the provisional certificate. The examination on Theory of Teaching and U. S. History will be more rigid than last year. Examination on Theory will be chiefly on School Economy. Teachers will be examined where they are applicants for schools. All persons expecting to teach must be examined at the public examinations. I will grant no permits, and will examine no one privately unless he brings a written request signed by at least three members of a board of Directors giving satisfactory reasons for his non-attendance at the public examinations. Directors should be present and select their teachers on the day of examination.

R. M. McNEAL,
Aug.27,1873-3t. County Superintendent.

HUNTINGDON
BOROUGH
WATER LOAN.

8 PER CENT. TWENTY YEARS COUPON BONDS.

REGISTERED OR MADE PAYABLE TO BEARER AS INVESTORS MAY DESIRE.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
JANUARY and JULY.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY, APPROVED MARCH 10, 1871.

Bonds will be issued in denominations of $100, $200, $300, $400, $500, $600, $700, $800, $900, $1000 and $5000.

This Loan is free from County and Municipal taxes.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of D. Caldwell, Esq., No. 111, Third street.

J. H. BORING,
Chief Burgess.
August20,1873-6mos.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

S. S. SMITH & SON,

No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, August 27, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Altoona has mad dogs.

Crickets and katy-dids.

The days are growing shorter.

The melon-cholic days are here.

In full bloom—Cholera morbus.

Tramping jour printers are as thick as flies.

Horse flesh suffered during the camp meeting.

Now is the time to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Master Ed. M'Cabe's pony looks sleek and fat.

The rain spoiled the black and whortle berries.

Huntingdon has its quota of loafers—male and female.

Corrected time-tables can be found on the fourth page.

Every Republican in the county should take the JOURNAL.

Water melons and cantaloupes are to be had in great quantities.

The attendanc, at Camp Meeting, during the week, was very good.

For interesting correspondence, see first page of to-day's issue.

The jury found a verdict in the Hoffman vs. Bare case, for $4,500 damages.

The usual number of hard cases were in attendance at the camp meeting.

The auditorium of the new Presbyterian church was carpeted last week.

The editors of the Johnstown *Mountain Voice* have been again sued for libel.

Williamsburg, Blair county, will have a bank of deposit, about the first prox.

Tyrone was inundated, during the late wet spell, to the depth of eighteen inches.

Two more handsome new passenger cars have been put on the Broad Top road.

There was considerable splurge on the road between town and camp on last Sunday.

The surface of Fifth street has again been disturbed by another drain being laid through it.

Our Delaware friend who sent us a box of excellent peaches, will accept our hearty thanks.

Mr. J. Irvin White has been elected Principal of the Huntingdon Borough Common Schools.

Quite a number of teachers have been off attending the Teachers' State Convention, at Pittsburg.

Perpetual motion has been discovered in the tongue of a female of Teutonic extraction, in this place.

Dr. Rowan Clark, of Bells Mills, had his right foot crushed by some coal cars, on Thursday last.

Every imaginable kind of vehicle was called into requisition to carry passengers to camp meeting last week.

The "Wallace Sisters" succeeded in humbugging quite a respectable audience in this place, last week.

The girl with the "kangaroo droop" was the observed of all observers on the camp-ground, on Sunday last.

New pavements are still going down in West Huntingdon. The gap batween the old and new town is closing up.

The Mt. Union Democrats are not willing to "neck or nothing." They go the whole hog, tail and all, straight.

Thousands of black birds flew eastward one evening last week. They are preparing to emigrate to winter quarters.

Amusing—To see a forty-year old female trying to pass herself off as young. Paint and powder won't do; age will tell.

It is a false report that Jack Porter's span of grays ran away during one of his trips to camp. They are perfectly safe.

A great many persons appear to be seeking employment. The railroads have been suspending ten per cent of their employees.

Haywood Toliver, Orbisonia's tonsorial knight, was in town last week, subscribed for the JOURNAL, and went his way rejoicing.

Mr. John S. Warfel, of Henderson township, whose dwelling was destroyed by fire, about a year ago, is putting up a handsome frame residence.

If you want cards, envelopes, bill-heads, note-heads, letter-heads, or anything in the printing line, call at the JOURNAL Job Rooms, 213, Fifth street.

Revs. Walker, of Altoona, and Doyle, of Johnstown, preached fine sermons, on Sunday morning and afternoon, to large congregations, at the Camp Meeting.

The Water Loan, which we advertised in another column, is an excellent investment. It is equivalent to 9 per centum. Capitalists ought to take it up at once.

A Huntingdon lady always coats her tongue instead of her back, when she gets a little cold, and strange to say it never interferes with her usual curtain lecture.

The swallows are already gathering in groups on the fences and along the telegraph wires, in the rural districts, preparatory to that season "when the swallows homeward fly."

The waters of Stone Creek, during the late freshet, were said to be higher than at any time within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Great damage was done to fences, &c.

The Juniors hold a pic-nic at "Modoc Park," on the Broad Top Railroad, on last Friday. We expected every one of them to come home scalped, but on the contrary they came home tickled to death.

At Cook's Mill, in Tod township, on the line of the East Broad Top Railroad, on the 8th instant, a laborer in the employ of the company lost the index finger of his right hand by being caught by a stump puller.

Not patriotic—The editor of the *Times*. He says the Governor wanted to appoint him a Notary Public and declined. Who ever heard of an editor declining an office before? Perhaps the fees were a little too steep?

The Mt. Union *Times* gets off the following after a hard tussle: A disgrace to the town—Yenter's Hall, Huntingdon, is a disgrace to the town. If it is the best one they have in the town, we pity the citizens of that slow old borough.

'Observer" has been squinting at the Silsby. If only the machine had reciprocated by squirting at him, he then might have had something to scold about. Man, the machine don't make the fires. It does its part well when its attendants do theirs.

Gen. Burns is upon his feet every day, though, as we have heretofore stated, physicians consider him past recuperation. One of his most distressing afflictions is an inability to articulate words distinctly, his tongue being to a great degree paralized.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

It was at Cassville, on Thursday of week before last, that two boys got to tussling in Mr. Henderson's store, and upset a coal oil can saturating the clothes of one of them named Wilson. They found some difficulty in removing the absorbed oil, and an ignited match was appliedto the aturated part. The fire not only burned the clothing and the oil but his person severely.

Messrs. W. H. Rosensteel & Son, of Johnstown, have taken the first prize, at the Vienna Exposition, in the department assigned to the exhibition of Union leather. We congratulate our friends on their brilliant achievement.

The United Brethren Camp Meeting broke up on last Sunday night after an existence of ten or twelve days. The The rains interfered very much with it the first week, but the last few days were very successful. The location was an excellent one. Everything passed of creditably.

In West Huntingdon, the other day, an insect flew into a child's ear. The little fellow screamed lustily and danced vigorously, until the mother took a small oil-can from her sewing machine, spurted a drop or two in the child's ear, turned his head to one side, when, lo! out came the intruder, presenting very much the appearance of the Democratic rooster after the last election.

The editor of the Mt. Union *Times* perpetrated a little joke (he ought not to do such things) on his subscribers last week. He told them, four or five times over, that he was going on an excursion to Orbisonia, made an apology or two for the appearance of his paper and the thinness of the matter therein contained, and then in his next issue acknowledges that he didn't go. This is really too bad. Young man, if you keep on at this rate, people can't be expected to bet their bottom dollar on your veracity.

District Attorney, H. Clay Madden, Esq., who has been in failing health for sometime, has felt constrained to relinquish active practice for several months, and has deputized J. Hall Musser, Esq., to act as Deputy District Attorney in the interim, to whom all correspondence, pertaining to the District Attorney's office, should be addressed in the future. We congratulate the Colonel on his assuming the duties of this important office, and bespeak for him a successful administration of its affairs.

We desire to return thanks to those who responded to our request for money during Court, and we do this the more readily as it is not hard to do, owing to the small number who came to time. To be candid we received less than $100 on subscription, and very little outside of this. All our patrons will take into consideration the fact that it costs us about $70 per week to run our business, they will see that they make it very unpleasant for us by withholding the small sums, which aggregate thousands of dollars, due us. If those who owe us can pay we urge them to do so, as we need money badly.

A Man Killed with an Axe.

—At about 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon last, Dr. Williams, aged about 70, was horribly cut with an axe in the hands of Hardman Richards, aged 45 years, which resulted in the Doctor's death on Saturday evening, the same occuring at Julian Furnace, the residence of both parties. There had been a difficulty between the two parties for several years, concerning a few acres of land which both claimed to own. About it quarrels have occurred and violent threats been made by both parties, and some time since Richard was placed under bond to keep the peace. From the Bellefonte *Republican* (the editor which visited the prisoner in his cell) we glean the particulars of the sad and schocking tragedy. Richard's story in substance is about as follows:

After dinner, Friday, I started to go to the disputed land to cut a pole of which to make a sled sole, and arriving at Bald Eagle Creek found a quantity of drift wood washed up by the freshet and was standing upon it when Dr. Williams and his two sons came up. Dr. Williams remarked that he should haul the wood away to-morrow, and I replied he had better see Aleck Edminson about it first. He wanted to know what business I had there and I replied that I thought I had as much business there as he had and a little more. Upon that he struck me with a club he had in his hand and called to his son saying he would kill me. He hit me on the jaw (showing his jaw which was badly swollen) and struck at me a second time and I went to ward off the blow with my axe and I suppose it must have glanced off and hit him on the forehead. I believe he would have killed me if he had hit me the second time, and I wish he had for I had better be dead than shut up here.

Below we give the case as stated by Dr. Williams' sons who were present and witnessed the tragedy.

The boys, aged respectively 15 and 17, were playing in the barn when they saw Hardman Richards go down to the drift wood, and went into the house and told their father who was sleeping, and the three went down together. They found Richards standing in or near the centre of the driftwood, and as soon as they got there he told them to "get out of this." Dr. Williams replied he would not go away and that he should take the wood as Alexander Edminson (boss collier at Valentine & Co's) told him he could have it. Richard then cut a stick and struck Dr. Williams on the back making quite a bruise and struck at him twice with the ax. Dr. Williams dodged the blows and in warding off with his left hand received a cut on the inside of the two first fingers. He then stooped to pick up a stick to defend himself with and as he was raising up Richards dealt the third blow, inflicting a wound four and a half inches in length, running from the left temple to the back part of the head, and cutting through the scalp, skull and penetrating the brain two and a half inches. Having committed this horrible deed Richards remarked that he had waited for a chance of this kind for five years, and told the boys if they did not get out of the way he would serve them the same way. The boys ran and screamed, and the neighbors came to their assistance when the old gentleman was carried to the house and a physician sent for. Dr. Williams was unconscious from the time the blow was struck until his death.

The above statements are given as nearly as possible verbatim, without favor to either party. Their is a wide difference between the two stories and there may be exaggerations on both sides.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
for the week ending August 23, 1873.....	8358
Same date last year.....	6566
Increase for week.....	1769
Decrease for week.....	
Shipped for the year 1873.....	284,629
Same date last year.....	192,930
Increase for year 1873.....	91,699

Fifty Cents Will Pay for the Journal for Three Months!

—We desire every Post Master in the county to send us at least four new subscribers for three months, at fifty cents each. This can readily be done, and at some of the larger offices double this number ought to be obtained. Send us FIFTY CENTS and get the JOURNAL for three months. tf.

Fresh Arrival of Millinery Goods.

—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

TWO HUNDRED West Huntingdon Lots For Sale.

Apply to

R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

For Rent—Dwelling, at corner of Second and Penn streets, from October 1, to April 1. Apply to J. R. Simpson.

Consumers of coal will do well by calling on Flood & Cunningham, office 105 Fourth street, Huntingdon, Pa. tf

Our Future Fish Supply.—The fishery Commissioners of this State have been hard at work carrying out the purposes of their appointment. One thousand black bass have been placed in the North Branch of the Susquehanna and the Lehigh river, and care taken to give them a fair chance for propagation. In the dam at Williamsport one hundred of the same kind of fish have been planted, and in a short time most of the waters of the State suitable for raising bass will be stocked with this excellent game fish. When they reach a proper size the volume of fish food of the people will be increased in a material degree, and the price reduced. When meat is held at its present high figure this is an important item to poor men and their families. Two million and three-quarters of shad were hatched at Newport, on the Juniata during the month of July, and the process is still continued. The rearing of trout and salmon has been a decided success, and scaly plants of this kind will soon be introduced into all the waters of the State adapted for their growth. We will then have shad, salmon, trout and black bass properly located and in a condition to produce a piscatory harvest in the future. A fishway for shad will soon be located in the dam upon the Susquehanna river at Columbia, and others ordered by the Legislature will be constructed as soon as practicable. No State in the Union is better adapted for the rearing and propagation of fish than Pennsylvania. Its waters will accomodate most of the food class fish, as they alternate from ice cold mountain torrents to the placid flow of the majestic rivers seeking their ocean connections. These waters are about to be utilized and made to yield food for man as does the soil of the earth, and in the success of this movement all clases of the people are directly interested. In other States like action has been commenced, and Professor Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, during the present year has planted 160,000 shad in Wabash river, Indiana. He is also negotiating for a supply of eggs of the Danube salmon, the proceeds of which will be planted in the streams of Indiana. This is a fish which attains a weight of 50 to 100 pounds and while a true salmon in all respects, and of a very superior flavor, it remains throughout the year in fresh water, and feeding, as it would, upon the chubs, suckers and minnows, would simply convert what is now a refuse article into very palatable food. An ample supply of fish can be obtained in all parts of the country by the employment of suitable means and these means are now cropping out in the action of the Fishery Commissioners of this and other States.—*Exchange.*

Court Proceedings.

—We are indebted to the *Monitor* for the following Court proceedings:

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Wright. The defendant, a colored man was indicted for kicking a woman, in one of the streets, in our borough on the evening of the 10th of March last, and found guilty.

The next case tried was that of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Yaw, John Bell and Webster Thomas for committing a rape upon a small colored girl named Melissy Dennison. The girl was called to the stand, and upon being cross-examined by Mr. Lytle admitted that an assignation had been arranged between herself and one or more of the defendant's and related the circumstances in such a way as could leave no doubt but that she was not a virtuous girl, and the jury returned a verdict "not guilty."

On Tuesday morning, Robert Houck, indicted for cutting and carrying away some 20 railroad ties from the Pennsylvania R. R., near the Stone Creek bridge, was found guilty of larceny.

The next case, that of the Commonwealth vs. Harvey May, excited a great deal of interest as the defendant was charged with the murder of his wife's illegitimate child, on the 3d of July last on Shoup's branch of the B. T. R. R. The trial of the case occupied a little over eleven hours. Evidence was produced to show that Harvy May, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d was seen in search of his wife, saying that he had no dinner and his wife was not at home. One witness, who appeared however to be somewhat under the influence of liquor, swore that May threatened to kill his wife and child if he found them. Shortly afterward however, he was seen to go up the railroad toward his home, in company with his wife and child, he carrying the child in his arms, and stopping to talk with some men on the railroad, he told his wife to go on, which she did and he soon after followed with the child. Mrs. McDonald testified that she could see him passing along the railroad through several openings in the woods, from her house, and that her attention was called in that direction from hearing slaps as though some one were striking something, but she did not see him striking the child. In about 15 minutes afterwards he came to her house and told her that the child was dead and had died of cramp and that he wanted her to come over to his house immediately. A number of witnesses testified to seeing the body of the child at May's house that evening, and that it had several marks and scratches upon its face and neck—two marks resembling finger nail marks being noticed upon the neck by some of the witnesses. One young man swore to having seen May beat his child three or four weeks before its death, in the face so severely that the blood flew out of its nose, and that its face was so swolen in church shortly afterward, that the people inquired what was the matter with it, and he said that it fell on a stone in the garden. Another witness testified that he saw him at another time slap the child severely with his gloved hand. Other witnesses testified that on the evening of the 3d of July at the Coroner's inquest and at other times, May stated that after he left the men on the railroad, on his way home, when he came to the Raven Rock he was seized with an epileptic fit and fell upon the child and kicked it, that when his consciousness returned he found the child lying under him and that it cried "Ma" three times and died. The father of the defendant whose testimony was in some degree coroborated by that of other witnesses, testified that Harvy May was subject to epileptic or falling fits and that he was weak minded and not accountable for his acts. His honor Judge Dean charged the Jury at 4 p. m., on Wednesday, and was just about concluding when the defendant fell shrieking upon the floor and struggled in the convulsions of a fit of epilepsy. Dr. Kelley who was present testified that the symptoms were such as induced him to believe it a real and not a feigned fit. The Jury after about an hour consultation, returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the defendant on being released shot out of the court room in an instant.

The forgery case—Commonwealth vs. Daniel A. Nye, was then tried. The defendant in this case was charged with forging the signature of John Pressler to a note for $300. Pressler swore point blank that the signature was not his, that although he had endorsed for Nye, the note which he endorsed had been returned to him and destroyed. The defense produced a number of Presslers' genuine signatures, many of which differed more from each other than the alleged forged signature did from, and claimed that the prosecution was instigated by a desire to avoid the payment of the note which Nye was unable to pay. The jury found the defendant guilty. The defendant's counsel moved for a new trial and the argument upon the motion will be heard this week. A great deal of sympathy is felt for the unfortunate prisoner, who is a young merchant tailor of this place, and many believe that he did not forge Pressler's signature, but rather obtained it from the latter perhaps in a fraudulent manner.

Jacob Condron, indicted for assault and battery upon Eli Detwiler, was acquitted but muleted in two-thirds of the cost and the prosecutor one-half of the costs.

Josiah Kimmel, indicted for selling liquor without license was found "not guilty, but that he pay the costs."

John Lee, a one-legged man, who had started a grocery, near the tunnel on the East Broad Top R. R., and generously supplied the laborers with whiskey, without recompense, as a preliminary step to the establishment of a grocery, which was as yet only incipient, nothing but whiskey being found about the premises and they in turn gratuitously furnished him with money because he was a cripple was found "guilty" of selling liquor without license.

Consumers of coal will do well by calling on Flood & Cunningham, office 105 Fourth street, Huntingdon, Pa. tf

The Democratic County Convention.

—At 1:30 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, J. Simpson Africa, Esq., called the Democratic Convention to order, in Yenter's Hall, and stated that the first business in order would be the election of a temporary Secretary.

After a number of nominations and declinations, J. A. J. Postlewait, of Mt. Union, was induced to accept the position.

The credentials of delegates were then called for and the following roll prepared:

Alexandria—H. J. McAteer, Nicholas Isenberg.
Birmingham—W. A. Copely, A. P. Owens.
Broad Top City bor—W. T. Pearson, Jacob Hoffman.
Brady twp—B. R. Foust, Thos J. Gates.
Carbon—William Brown, Felix Toole.
Cass—George Myerly, Amon Greenland.
Casseville bor—James Henderson, A. C. Greenland.
Clay—George R. Nunnemacher, Wm. Smyers.
Coalmont bor—Samuel Brooks, John Hamilton.
Cromwell—James Smith, Enoch McMullen.
Dublin—Samuel Price, D. R. P. Roddy.
Franklin—Wm. Barry, E. B. Isett.
Henderson—Andrew Becker, John Rhodes.
Hopewell—David Weaver, William Stone.
Huntingdon—1st Ward.—S. E. Flemming, M. M. McNeil.
" 2d Ward.—G. A. Miller, Wm. Africa.
" 3d Ward.—John Lloyd, John G. Zimmerman.
" 4th Ward.—Thos. W. Burkinell.
Jackson—Dr. J. H. Bigelow, J. L. McElvaine.
Juniata—John Thompson, Geo. R. Mountain.
Lincoln—John Hess, Stewart Corbett.
Mapleton—H. D. Kauffman, Peter Cuppy.
Morris—L. M. Stewart, James Cullen.
Mount Union—J. A. J. Postlethwaite, Geo. W. Lukens.
Mount Union dis—
Oneida—Luke Reilly, Michael Ealy.
Orbisonia—Geo. H. Briggs, J. T. Logan.
Penn—Samuel Johnson, G. W. Johnson.
Petersburg bor—David Barrick, James Gallagher.
Porter—Nicholas Piper, Samuel Work.
Shirley—James A. Doyle, John H. Briggs.
Shirleysburg—Dr. W. P. McNite, Philip Kabis.
Shade Gap—Wm. A. Caldwell.
Springfield—Fred Thompson, John Hess.
Tell—Jas. G. McClure, Robert B. Jones.
Tod—E. French, N. G. Horton.
Three Springs—D. G. Doyle, Dr. J. A. Bouse.
Union—John McComb, Andrew Wise.
Walker—C. Martin, G. Lincoln.
Upper West—A. B. Gillem.
Lower " —Silas A. Cresswell, J. G. Stewart.
Warriorsmark—
Warriorsmark tp—Thomas Wilson, T. K. Henderson.

The Chairman then announced that the next in order was the election of a permanent Chairman. This, honor, was conferred upon James L. McElvaine, Esq., of Jackson, by a unanimous vote.

On assuming the Chair, he returned his thanks in brief to the Convention, excused himself for not making a speech, and declared the Convention ready for business.

T. W. Burchinell, of Huntingdon, and David Barrick, of Petersburg, were unanimously made Vice Presidents.

On motion, Dr. John A. Bouse, of Three Springs, and Arthur Greenland, of Tod, were elected permanent Secretaries.

On motion of Dr. W. P. McNite, of Shirleysburg, it was

Resolved, That this Convention proceed to the nomination of a full District and County ticket.

Unanimously adopted.

On motion of S. E. Flemming, Esq., of Huntingdon, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a Committee of five on Resolutions.

The Chair appointed S. E. Flemming, of Huntingdon; Dr. J. H. Bigelow, of Jackson; David Barrack, of Petersburg; Thos. K. Henderson, of Warriors Mark township, and James Smith, of Cromwell.

On motion of Sam'l Brooks, Esq., of Coalmont, in the absence of a delegate his colleague was authorized to cast two votes. Carried.

Dr. McNite moved that the Convention begin to nominate with Senator and run down. Adopted.

M. M. McNeil, Esq., of Huntingdon, named Hon. R. Bruce Petriken, for Senator, and offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Huntingdon county again renew their confidence in the Hon. R. Bruce Petrekin. He has proven himself as a Senator, honest, faithful and vigilant, always watchful of the interests of his constituents, and especially of the laboring masses, as evidenced by his legislation to prevent frequent changes in school books, to give the laborer the first lien for his wages, to encourage the propogation of fish and open the dams for the passage of the same; and for these and many other public acts we express our gratitude to him, and hereby by acclamation declare him the unanimous choice of this county for nomination as Senator, with the right to choose his own conferees.

Which was adopted unanimously without debate.

The committee on Resolutions having made its appearance, its presance was suggested by Mr. Flemming, thereupon the Secretary read the following report, viz:

The Democrats of Huntingdon county, in Annual Convention assembled, do resolve,

1st. That we renew the expression of confidence in the integrity and capacity of Hon. R. M. Speer, who has twice carried this district for Congress, against a Republican majority of one thousand; and we here place upon record our endorsement of his course.

2nd. That we approve of the course of our delegate to the Constitutional Convention, Hon. J. M. Baily, and believe he discharged his duty faithfully and well.

3rd. *Resolved*, That we arraign the Republican County Conention as guilty of the baldest demagoguism in condemning the course of certain Congressmen in the passage of the bill increasing the salaries of certain officers, and yet approving the course of President Grant, and Governor Hartranft, while Grant's signature made it a law, and Hartranft is drawing a salary of $10,000, which is just double what the Governor's salary was when he was elected.

M. M. McNeil, Esq., of Huntingdon, moved their adoption *seriatim*.

They were taken up and adopted without debate. It was supposed by everybody, that if they were satisfactory to Mr. Speer that there was an end to it. He ought to feel good on this milk and water endorsement after having permitted a report to be circulated that he had returned the salary swag.

The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination for Legislature, with the annexed result, viz:

	1st ballot	2nd
B. R. Fouse, Brady.....	21	36
Harry J. McAteer, Alexandria.	32	49
John. S. Miller, Huntingdon,	21	withdrawn.

McAteer's nomination, on motion, was made unanimous.

Mr. McAteer, being called for, returned his thanks to the Convention, and pledged himself to use all honorable means to secure his election.

The following persons were then placed in nomination for Treasurer with the annexed result, viz:

	1st ballot	2nd
O. E. McNeil, Huntingdon.....	30	41
Wm. H. DeArmit, "	29	28
Nelson, "	12	13
Wm. A. Caldwell, Shade Gap,	16	dropped.
Cook, "	3	"

On motion, the nomination of McNeil was made unanimous.

The nomination of candidates for County Commissioner were next declared to be in order. The following named persons were named with the following result, viz:

	1st ballot	2nd	3rd
George Mierly, ...	24	32	36
N. K. Covert, Three Springs,	26	31	45
Houck, "	1	dropped	
David Barrack, Petersburg,	14	21	dropped
Wm. Rhay, Franklin.....	7	dropped	
W. T. Peirson, B. T. City,	9	withdrawn	

On motion, the nomination of N. K. Covert, Esq., was made unanimous.

On motion, Gilbert Horning was nominated for Poor Director by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Jury Commissioner with the following result, viz:

Thos. K. Henderson, Warriors Mark tp,..... 7
Samuel Brooks, Coalmont,..... 44
J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon,..... 24
John M. Stonecroad, Birmingham,..... 3

Mr. Brooks' nomination was made unanimous.

Silas A. Creswell, of West, was nominated by acclimation for Auditor, and Dr. Dr. W. P McNite, of Shirleysburg, for Coroner.

On motion of S. E. Flemming, Esq., Dr. J. H. Biglow, of Jackson, was elected delegate to the State Convention by acclamation. This means a substitution for Speer.

T. K. Burchinell, of Huntingdon, W. T. Pierson, of Broad Top City, and James D. Covert, of Shirleysburg, were chosen Senatorial Cenferees to select a Senatorial Delegate to the Democratic State Convention by acclamation.

The Representative Delegate to the State Convention, on motion of Mr. McNeil, Esq., was instructed to vote for Edward Perks, Esq., for State Treasurer.

S. E. Flemming, Esq., was unanimously chosen Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, for the ensuing year, with power, we presume, to make his own committee as no provision was made for its appointment.

On motion, adjourned *sine die*.

"I Know that my Redeemer Liveth"

is the title of a large steel engraving, just published. We would call special attention to it, as being a work of true merit. It is from an original painting by Mr. J. John, and fully sustains his high reputation as an artist. A most faithful copy has been rendered on steel by the engraver. In paper, printing and everthing else, no expense has been spared to make it a valuable print. No description of it is necessary. It speaks for itself. Sold, through agents, by subscription only. We advise all to see this gem of Art, when the agent at this place, Edwin K. Hunter, calls.

Good News.—A new coal warf has been opened in West Huntingdon. Anthracite and Bituminous coal sold by Flood & Cunningham, office 105 Fourth street, Huntingdon, Pa. tf

Flood & Cunningham guarantee the weight of all coal sold by them. tf

Flood & Cunningham guarantee the weight of all coal sold by them. tf

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Ter Woice of ter Beaples in ter Timon Valley.

August, twentiest, dis car.

Vel Olt Tarbarrer:—Me rites you one gute ledder dish dime all pout te meetin. Do yer node Mottelener unt minuselft is ghoin to shine out ter meetin, i chinks. Wat yer dinks wen we shined him ter not tolt us ter charcher for tem dings, unt, i chinks, now ter coompt on our hous unt saish we musht pay some dinks for ter breacher man, unt Mottelener uat me bote ghit mat, shware we not dot pig a fule, dot wash not ter parkin wen we shine ter meetin house. Unt dot ish not in ter goot pook to, for he say ter breacher man ish not vor too dake ter purs nor ter Shkripter, put now ter wants ter purs unt ter Shkripter to, unt we not shtand dot. Unt ter breachers ish so plame tickler now no gute man kan pelong on ter meetin mit out a fuss. We not kan ghit a leetle trunk or gho fishin on ter Suntay or shute a tarkey unt sish mit out ter fuss. Unt ter shut to breach in charman effry uder dime, unt us all note ten wat ter breacher say. Now tem ish to prout vor dot; now dot ish so. wen Tanty shint ter meetin hous he shust daket ter Sakrament unt lairnt ter katterkism. Dot wush all tot makt him all rite, unt ter makt no fuss wen he die—ter breacher man sade he wush all ride. Now ten shust not you see how ter lies now pout tem dinks; dot shust was makt us ghot mat.

Olt Tarbarrer, effer was yer on tat Kasswill? Tat musht po von chrate blase, i chinks. Too faler, mit plue drowsers, unt koat wat wash pluer as effer, koompt at our hous and ax for some tinner, unt Mottelener he frite some meet, unt akes, unt inggins unt sich, unt i chinks, it was one goot tinner. Unt i tell ter poys ware ter lifft, unt ter say ter lifft in Kasswill, on dot shkule tare, unt i tell tem wat her ish, unt ter say ter haff too pare tocks, unt one pare wolft, unt one ghrate pig coriller mit one glass (i). Unt ter say tat one faler peept in ter vinter one nito unt tare tat pig coriller sat mit a pig gall on hish lap, mit his long arms rount her unt lookin rite at her mit dot chlass eye, unt ter dort he shwoller him effry minit, unt i chinks, mine bloot kreept, unt i sait vy not you shute him, unt tem shust laft to me, unt say dot vas olt Kuss. I chinks, vat you dinks, unt i tell tem if ter go pack ter liff dare, unt tem say no, i chinks, we not go pack tare tish long time ago, unt i shust dort dot Shkripter ish fill up, wat say burts of a fetter flocks mit one anoter.

How ish dot, olt Tarbarrer, ter say tot olt Kuss is te faler wat cride in ter Harrispurg lasht week, unt ter say he shmell so batly dot you shmells him all ofer ter town. Ish dot mortal corpus wat kill him, bat for ketchin? I wants to gho on your town, some of dis day, unt Mottalener he not let me gho now, he ish afrate i ketch dot inflickshin. How ish dot? Ter say dot Woots hash der same inflickshin. I chinks i ish frate a goot many tie of dot tisease, if dish hot weter keeps so vet mit rain. I chinks, i loik ter pe at dot funeral, if i be shure i not kotch tot infliktion. If ter breacher mans say dot faler peesh all rite now, ten, i chinks, he ish no use furter shine ter meetin hous, nor ter shknle hous, neter, ash dot ish all ter meetin hous we hash in dish part of ter walley, except one saw mill. Unt i haff a goot many Bole cat shkins dot i wouit loik to fetch mit me if i cooms, at dot funeral, in ter Woots, unt dot way i kill too burt mit ter same shtone, as der boet say. Please not let mine broder Grissley see dish ledder,—i not want ter make ter olt fule mat; he vants to be one pig pug, put you see i ish for make moneys, unt, i chinks, pevore i mofe to ter Orbisonier unt shine ter Woots meetin, unt quit make moneys out of ter Bole cat, you not may kall me pig pug all ter dime. Shquire ish shust so biger a name as Grissley effer ghits, dot ish so.

Soon as ter flise not ish so bat i fetch mine olt voman on your town. Only one of our oxens ish goot to rite on horse pack, unt ter lasht dime me unt Mottalener goed on ter meetin, Mottalener he rite to ox on horsepack, unt on top of ter hill ter flies ter pite him unt he shtick up his tail, shaket his heat, unt runt town ter hill, mit all hish moit, rite inter der krick apove der saw mill, unt shust laid down unt not git up wen he blease, unt der olt woman was dipt mit her goot frock on, unt he shware he not rite horse pack on dot ox dish long time agho. Now if dot hapen in Orbi tonier dat vould pe in der baper unt beaples larf apout it, so, i chinks, i rater liff in dis walley as down tare, eh?

Nexht dime i rites you i rite some politic, but i not loik to shpoil dish ledder mit politic, ash she ish all apout te meetin unt funerall, dot make te vary Woots look kusty and Solumkolley. Your tear frient,

Ter Shquier.

From the Aughwick Valley.

Editor Journal:—On last Saturday the 16th the contractors, Messrs. Jones & Reher, reached Orbisonia, in laying the track on the East Broad Top Railroad, and on Monday morning, a freight train took down the first cargo, consisting of Jurymen and witnesses, with other gentlemen, bound for your ancient borough. To-day, Monday, it was contemplated to run the first passenger car, named for P. P. Dewees' daughter,—Miss Larue from Orbisonia to Mt. Union, freighted with a select party, as an opening excursion, by the invitation, and under the control of Miss Dewees, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, the excursion was deferred. We are now living here in an age of improvement, and it is with great difficulty we can make ourselves believe that we have a railroad. It is only when we see the iron horse and hear the whistle, that we are satisfied of the fact.

Those persons who have been smuggling and dealing out liquor, are beginning now to tremble in their boots, since they have heard of the doings of last week's Court; the temperance men feel greatly encouraged since they have heard of the ruling and decided stand taken by our Honorable and most worthy President Judge.

During last week we had rain and high water, and now we can almost see the corn growing, and hear the ears cracking, so that we live in hope of having plenty of mush and johnny cake.

The ticket put up last week by the Republican party meets with general approbation, and is bound to win.

But in the midst of railroad and political excitement, we have those in our midst whose attention has been called to more weightier and important considerations, as we witnessed on last Sabbath morning the baptism of three persons in the Aughwick Creek, by the Rev. J. M. Evans, of the Shirleysburg Baptist church. Two of the candidates were man and wife, the other a young lady,—in the presence of a large assemblage of people.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Huntingdon, Pa., August 26 1873.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 50
Extra Flour	7 50
Family Flour	8 00
Red Wheat	1 40
White Wheat	1 50
Bark per cord	8 50
Barley	60
Butter	20
Brooms ₱ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₱ pound	25
Beens ₱ bushel	2 00
Beef	7½ 8
Cloverseed ₱ 64 pounds	4 00
Corn ₱ bushel on ear	55
Corn shelled	55
Chickens ₱ lb	8
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	1 75
Candles ₱ lb	12½
Cranberries ₱ quart	18
Dried Apples ₱ lb	6
Dried Cherries ₱ lb	6
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	15
Feathers	80
Flaxseed ₱ bushel	1 25
Hops ₱ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	8
Side	9
Hay ₱ ton	12 00
Lard ₱ lb new	11
Large onions ₱ bushel	1 50
Oats	40
Potatoes ₱ bushel new	6
Plaster ₱ ton ground	13 00
Rags	3
Rye	70
Rye Chop ₱ cwt	2 00
Rye Straw ₱ bundle	15
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	30

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Philadelphia, August 26, 1873.

The upward movement in coffee, noted for some time past, still continues, and further sales of 500 bags Santos and Rio were made at 20@22c, gold, and Laguayra at 21½@22c, gold. In sugar there is a very firm feeling, and we quote fair and good refining at 8½@8¾c and grocery grades at 8¾@9c. There is no stock of molasses here to operate in, and Cuba is wanted.

There is less activity in the flour market. About 1,000 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5.45@5.50; extras at $6@4.50; winter wheat extra families at $7@8.50 and fancy brands at $8.75@10. 100 barrels rye flour sold at $4.62½. In corn meal nothing doing.

The market is poorly supplied with wheat, and prices are steady. Sales of 800 bushels western red at $1.50@1.66 and amber at $1.70. Rye ranges from 80 to 85c. Corn comes in slowly and is in fair request, with sales of 1,400 bushels yellow at 62c and 14,000 bushels white at 68c. Oats are steady at 46@47c for white and 40@43c for mixed.

Whiskey is scarce, and western iron bound commands $1.

Marriages.

ANESBORO—HARVEY.—In Shirleysburg, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Evans, Mr. William Anesboro to Miss Kate Harvey, all of Shirleysburg.

NALE—RUDY.—On the 21st inst., at Petersburg, by the Rev. J. C. Wilhelm, Mr. James H. Nale, of Spruce Creek, to Miss Sallie J. Rudy, of Petersburg.

New Advertisements.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day by the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsome steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office oader to the undersigned.

FREDK. FRALEY, Treasurer.
Aug.20,73toJuly4,76.] 904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

$3,000 FOR 20 CENTS.

Before you start on a journey, buy an Accident Insurance Ticket of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn. Tickets for sale at railroad stations. Ask for an Insurance Ticket.

WYOMING SEMINARY AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

One of the largest Boarding Schools for both sexes in the United States. Six courses of study. Military tactics, Commercial College Course and Telegraphing. Terms low. Full term opens September 3d. Send for a catalogue to Rev. D. COPELAND, A. M., or L. L. SPRAGUE, Kingston, Pa.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

What is a Grange?

It is an organization of farmers. It has for its object improvement. It is designed to elevate and enlighten the farmer. It would better qualify him for his God-given profession. It aims to bring about these objects by association. It unites those of the same calling into one grand brotherhood for the protection of all. It establishes every neighborhood a lecture-room—which is the grange itself—in which the important truths are unfolded. It disseminates valuable information, that all may be benefitted. It collects as well as disseminates. It is an intellectual institution. It calls for an exercise of the mind. It brings mind in contact with mind, and, by the contact, other minds are illuminated by the friction. It draws out latent talent. It makes active and tangible what has been before dormant and unseen. It shows the importance of cultivating brains as well as the soil. It demonstrates the fact that as rich harvests are developed by brain culture as by soil culture; that a great crop of weeds has grown up and smothered out the useful plants, by the neglect of brain culture. The grange is a social institution. It makes a grand brother and sisterhood. It unites by strong ties those that have before been strangers. It makes each feel an interest in all, and all in each. It heals up the wounds of the unfortunate. It administers comforts to the sick and elevates the sufferings of the distressed. It is a husband to the widow and a father to the orphan. It makes every neighborhood one kind, affectionate family. It is a financial institution. It seeks to obtain for its members the highest price for their products. It looks to the good of all. It learns how and when the price can be obtained. It buys the necessaries of life where they can be got cheapest and best. It throws its protecting arms over and around all, and would make them more independent.—*Ex.*

The Pods of Peas.

The Food Journal says: The pods of peas are commonly thrown away as refuse after shelling, or used only for feeding cattle or pigs; but when young and tender they are an excellent vegetable, very fit for being used in soups. There is a kind of pea called the Sugar pea, the pods of which have only a thin pellicle as an internal lining, instead of the hard lining found in other kinds, and peas of this kind are boiled in the pod and used like Kidney beans. The pods of the ordinary garden varieties are, however, of equally delicate flavor, and the only, but insuperable objection to their use as a boiled vegetable is the hard and unmasticable lining. They may, however, be used in soups, being, in the first place, boiled in a separate vessel until they can be rubbed to pieces. This is done by means of a wooden spoon, or similar implement, and the pea shells are then placed in a drainer having wide holes, with the water in which they were boiled, when the eatable part passes through the drainer with the water, and forms an excellent addition to soups; or a good soup may be made by merely adding to it a proper quantity of extract of meat, or the Australian cooked meat, and heating it a little. The strings and hard linings of the pods remain upon the drainer.

Seasoning Timber.

Experience has shown that the more rapidly lumber can be seasoned in open air the better the quality, and the less liable it is to be affected by the variableness of the atmosphere. During the months of July and August, the air is drier than at any other period, and consequently, better adapted to seasoning lumber. Planks or boards should be piled up under sheds open on all sides, to allow a free circulation of air; in no case ought lumber to be subject to the rays of the sun or rains, and it should be elevated two feet above the ground. If the shed has a floor it will be much better. As soon as the moist weather of the fall months commence, the shed should be enclosed on all sides, and opened only on clear dry days. Lumber well "stuck up" under sheds of this kind will dry out in two seasons, and retain all the natural strength and elasticity of the timber. The bark should always be removed from white oak and hickory. The growing scarcity of lumber necessitates more care in seasoning, if we would prevent prices advancing too rapidly

A Few Words to Farmers.—Take your son for a companion whenever you conveniently can, it will relieve the already over-burdened, anxious mother of so much care. It will gratify the boy; it will please the mother; it certainly ought to be pleasant to you. What mother's eye would not brighten when her child is kindly cared for? And when his eye kindles, his heart beats, and his tongue prattles faster and faster with the idea of "going with father," does she not share her little boy's happiness? and is not her love deepened by her husband's consideration, so just, and yet too often so extraordinary? It will keep him and you out of bad places, society and temptations into which you separately might enter. It will establish confidence, sympathy, esteem and love between you. It will give you abundant and very favorable opportunity to impart instruction, to infuse and cultivate noble principles, and to develop and strengthen a true manhood. It will enable him to "see the world," and to enjoy a certain liberty which may prevent that certain licentiousness which so often results from a sudden freedom from long restraint.

A Cheap Disinfectant.—The following is highly commended by those who have used it: Dissolve a bushel of salt in a barrel of water, and with the salt water slack a barrel of lime, which should be wet enough to form a kind of paste. For the purpose of a disinfectant, this home-made chloride of lime is nearly as good as that purchased at the shops and drug stores.—Use it freely about sinks, cellars, gutters, and outhouses.

United States Laws.

(Published by Authority.)

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[General nature—No. 31.]

For fuel for warming the entire building, and for operating the ventilating-fan in summer, repairs of steam warming and ventilating apparatus, pay of engineer and fireman, matting and oil-cloth for halls, gas, whitewashing and other incidental expenses, ten thousand dollars.

For superintendent of the building occupied by the Paymaster-General, (two hundred and fifty dollars,) and for five watchmen and two laborers; in all, five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

For rent of building, and fuel and contingencies, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, eight thousand dollars; for compensation of the chief clerk of the Navy Department, at two thousand two hundred dollars, and, additional to chief clerk three hundred dollars, to continue while there is no assistant secretary, and no longer; one disbursing clerk, at two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, three clerks of class one, two messengers, and two laborers; in all, thirty-five thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

For stationery, furniture, newspapers, and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.—For civil engineer, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman in charge of instruments, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, two clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Bureau of Navigation—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three, one clerk of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, six thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Ordnance—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, nine thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of construction and repair—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Steam-Engineering—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—For one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, one messenger, and one laborer; in all, four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

For superintendent, (two hundred and fifty dollars,) five watchmen, and two laborers for the building occupied by the Navy Department; in all, five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

For incidental labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items for said building, seven thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, eight thousand dollars; Assistant Secretary, three thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; four clerks of class four, fifty-two clerks of class three, eighty-four clerks of class two, one hundred and twenty-six clerks of class one, twenty-five copyists, at nine hundred dollars each, one messenger, twelve assistant messengers, six laborers, four watchmen, one engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant engineer, one thousand dollars; in all, four hundred and thirty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

United States Patent Office—For compensation of the Commissioner of the Patent Office, four thousand five hundred dollars; examiner in charge of interferences, two thousand five hundred dollars; twenty-four principal examiners, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; one librarian, two thousand dollars; forty-five clerks of class one; also, for thirty personal clerks, at one thousand dollars each; for thirty-five copyists of drawings, at one thousand dollars each; for one skilled laborer, one thousand two hundred dollars; for eight attendants in model-room, at nine hundred dollars each; for six laborers, at six hundred dollars each; in all, four hundred and seventy two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office, namely: For stationery for use of office, repair of model cases, stationery portfolios for drawings, furniture, repairing, papering, painting, carpets, ice, advertising, books for library, moneys refunded, printing, temporary clerks, laborers, and other contingencies, one hundred thousand dollars.

For photo-lithographing, or otherwise producing copies of drawings of current and back issues, for use of the office and for sale, including pay of temporary draughtsman, forty thousand dollars.

For photo-lithographing, or otherwise producing plates for the Official Gazette, including pay of employees engaged on the same, fifty thousand dollars.

For photo-lithographing, or otherwise producing copies of the weekly issue of drawings to be attached to patents and copies, forty thousand dollars.

Bureau of Education—For Commissioner of Education, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one translator, with the compensation of a clerk of class three; one messenger, at eight hundred and forty dollars; stationery, one thousand dollars; library, one thousand dollars; current educational periodicals, two hundred and fifty dollars; other current publications, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; completing valuable sets of periodicals and publications in the library, two hundred dollars; collecting statistics, and writing and compiling matter for annual and special reports, and editing and publishing circulars of information, thirteen thousand dollars; fuel and lights, two hundred and seventy-five dollars; contingencies, one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars; in full, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Surveyor General and their clerks—For compensation of surveyor general of Louisiana, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of Florida, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of Minnesota, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of Kansas, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of Colorado, three thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of New Mexico, three thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of California, three thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Idaho, three thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office; four thousand dollars.

For surveyor generel of Washington Territory, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Montana Territory, three thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, six thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Utah Territory, three thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, four thousand seven hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of the Territory of Wyoming, three thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of Arizona Territory, three thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For recorder of land titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Postmaster General, eight thousand dollars; three Assistant Postmasters General, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; topographer of the Post Office Department, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief of division for the office of mail depredations, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief of division of dead letters, two thousand five hundred dollars; superintendent of Postoffice building and disbursing officer, two thousand three hundred dollars; one chief clerk in money order office, two thousand dollars; fourteen clerks of class four, twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars; sixty-three clerks of class three, one hundred thousand eight hundred dollars; fifty clerks of class two, seventy thousand dollars; one messenger to each Assistant Postmaster General, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; one engineer, one thousand six hundred dollars; one carpenter, one thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars; one assistant carpenter, one thousand dollars; three female laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; one stenographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; making, in all, four hundred and twentr-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars. And the annual compensation of assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers in the Postoffice Department shall be seven hundred and twenty dollars, and no more; and so much of section four of the act approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statues relating to the Postoffice Department," as provides a greater annual compensation for said assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers, is hereby repealed.

For temporary clerks, ten thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses, Postoffice Department:

For stationery, nine thousand dollars; telegraphing, three thousand dollars; carpets, three thousand dollars; furniture, three thousand dollars; hardware, eight hundred dollars; making, in all, forty-three thousand nine hundred dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

For compensation of Commissioner of Agriculture, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; chemist, one thousand six hundred dollars; statistician, two thousand dollars; disbursing clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; superintendent of seed room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; seven clerks of class one; engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of experimental garden and grounds, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of the seed-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; chief messenger, eight hundred dollars; two assistant messengers; one carpenter, at nine hundred and sixty dollars; three watchmen and nine laborers; making, in all, seventy-five thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

For collecting statistics, and compiling and writing matter for monthly, annual, and special reports, fifteen thousand dollars.

For purchase and distribution of new and valuable seeds and plants, sixty thousand dollars; for expense of putting up the same, for labor, bagging, paper, twine, gum, and other necessary materials, five thousand dollars.

For labor on experimental garden, and for flower-pots, repairs to green-house, and purchase of new plants and seeds for the same, ten thousand dollars.

For stationery, two thousand dollars; for freight charges, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for fuel, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for keeping of horses, one thousand five hundred dollars; for new furniture, one thousand dollars; for paper twine and gum for folding room, three hundred dollars; for entmological works of reference, two hundred and fifty dollars; for chemicals and contingent expenses, seven hundred dollars; for incidental and miscellaneous items, namely, for advertising, postage, telegraphing, dry-goods, soap, brushes, brooms, mats, hardware, ice, purchase of old reports, five thousand dollars; in all, twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars.

JUDICIAL.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

For the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, eight thousand five hundred dollars; and for eight associate justices, eight thousand dollars each; in all, seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For one retired justice of the Supreme Court, eight thousand dollars. And that the salary, emoluments, and fees of the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall not exceed the sum of six thousand dollars per annum, and that the excess of the fees collected by him above that sum shall be paid into the treasury of the United States; and that said clerk shall make semi-annual returns of the amount of fees received by him to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

For nine circuit judges; to reside in circuit, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salary of the marshal of the Supreme Court, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the four associate judges, twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the district attorneys of the United States, nineteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the district marshals of the United States, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For salary of the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, two thousand dollars.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

For salaries of five judges of the Court of Claims, at four thousand five hundred dollars each; the chief clerk, three thousand dollars; and assistant clerk, two thousand dollars; bailiff, one thousand five hundred dollars; and messenger thereof; in all, twenty nine thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

To pay judgments of the Court of Claims, four hundred thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Office of the Attorney General—For compensation of the Attorney General, eight thousand dollars; Solicitor General, seven thousand five hundred dollars; three Assistant Attorneys General, at five thousand dollars each; law clerk, acting as examiner of titles, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, two thousand dollars; seven clerks of class four; additional for disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two, two clerks of class one, one messengers, two laborers, and two watchmen; in all, eighty thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury—For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars; assistant solicitor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; three clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, two clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer, in all twenty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Department of Justice, namely: Fuel, labor, stationery, and miscellaneous items, fifteen thousand dollars; for rent of building, seventeen thousand dollars; for furniture and law-books, six thousand dollars.

Sec 2 That the Secratary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assigns, on account of freights or transportation over their respective roads of any kind, to the amount of payments made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed, together with the five per cent. of net earnings due and unapplied, as provided by law. And any such company may bring suit in the Court of Claims to recover the price of such freight and transportation, and in such suit the right of such company to recover the same upon the law and the facts of the case shall be determined, and also the rights of the United States upon the merits of all the points presented by it in answer thereto by them; and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court; and both said courts shall give such cause or causes precedence of all other business.

Sec 3 That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the salary of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury shall be five thousand dollars per annum, and the salaries of the Examiner of Claims in the Department of State, the Solicitor of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Customs, the Auditors of the Treasury, the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, the Commissioner of Pensions and the assistant postmasters-general, the superintendent of the money order system, and the superintendent of foreign mails of the Post-Office Department shall be four thousand dollars each per annum; and the salaries of the two chiefs of the diplomatic and of the consular bureaus in the Department of the State; and of the chiefs of the bureaus of accounts and of indexes and archives, in that Department, and four hundred dollars each per annum; and a sufficient sum to carry into effect the provisions of this section to the end of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, is hereby appropriated.

Sec 4 That the Attorney-General shall cause a suit in equity to be instituted in the name of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and against all persons who may, in their own names or through any agents, have subscribed for or received capital stock in said road, which stock has not been paid for in full in money, or who may have received, as dividends or otherwise, portions of the capital stock of said road, or the proceeds or avails thereof, or other property of said road, unlawfully and contrary to equity, or who may have received as profits or proceeds of contracts for construction or equipment of said road or other contracts therewith, moneys or other property which ought, in equity, to belong to said railroad corporation, or who may, under pretence of having complied with the acts to which this is an additional, have wrongfully and unlawfully received from the United States bonds, moneys, or lands which ought, in equity, to be accounted for and paid to said railroad company or to the United States, and to compel payment for said stock, and the collection and payment of such moneys, and the restoration of such property, or its value, either to said railroad corporation or to the United States, whichever shall in equity be held entitled thereto. Said suit may be brought in the circuit court in any circuit, and all said parties may be made defendants in one suit. Decrees may be entered and enforced against any one or more parties defendant without awaiting the final determination of the cause against other parties. The court where said cause is pending may make such orders and decrees and issue such process as it shall deem necessary to bring in new parties or the representatives of parties deceased, or to carry into effect the purposes of this act. On filing the bill, writs of subpœna may be issued by said court against any parties defendent, which writ shall run into any district, and shall be served, as other like process, by the marshal of such district. The books, records, correspondence, and all other documents of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, shall, at any time be open to inspection by the Secretary of the Treasury, or such persons as he may delegate for that purpose. The laws of the United States providing for proceedings in bankruptcy shall not be held to apply to said corporation. No dividend shall hereafter be made by said company from the actual net earnings thereof; and no new stock shall be issued or mortgages or pledges made on the property or future earnings of the company without leave of Congress, except for the purpose of funding and securing debt now existing, or the renewals thereof. No director or officer of said road shall hereafter be interested directly or indirectly in any contract therewith except for his lawful compensation as such officer. Any director or officer who shall pay or declare, or aid in paying or declaring, any dividend, or creating any mortgage or pledge prohibited by this act, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years, and by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars. The proper circuit court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all cases of mandamus to compel said Union Pacific Railroad Company to operate its road as required by law.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[General nature—No. 104.]

AN ACT to authorize the interment of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines in the national cemeteries of the United Sates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, who served during the war either in the regular or volunteer forces, dying subsequent to the passage of this act, may be buried in national cemetery of the United States free of cost, and their graves shall receive the same care and attention as the graves already buried. The production of the honorable discharge of the deceased shall be authority for the superintendent of the cemetery to permit the interment.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[General nature—No. 110.]

AN ACT to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to distribute arms and military equipments under the act of April 23, 1808, and the acts amendatory thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War, be authorized and directed to distribute to such States as did not from the year 1862 to the year 1869, receive the same; their proper quota of arms and military equipments for each year, from 1862 to 1869, under the act of Congress approved April 23, 1808 and the several acts amendatory thereof: Provided, That in the organization and the equipment of military companies and organizations with said arms, no discrimination shall be made between said companies and organizations on account of race, color, or former condition of servitude.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[General nature—No. 109.]

AN ACT to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for filing claims for additional bounty, under the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy three, be, and the same is hereby revived and extended until the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-four; and that all claims for such bounties filed in the proper department after the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and before the passage of this act, shall be deemed to have been filed in due time, and shall be considered and decided without filing.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[General nature—No. 106.]

AN ACT for the protection of owners of saw-mills on the Mississippi river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the owners of saw mills on the Mississippi river be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to construct or build piers or cribs in front of their mills and rafts against damage by floods and ice: Provided, That in case by reason of the shifting of the channel of the said river, or from any other cause, the piers or cribs, the construction of which are authorized by this act, shall be found to obstruct the navigation of said river at any time, the government expressly reserves the right to remove or direct the removal of any such piers or cribs at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING
GO TO THE
"JOURNAL" BUILDING

Dry-Goods and Groceries.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } B. F. ISENBERG, J. G. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

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IRON, NAILS, STEEL, GLASS, SALT, PLASTER, CEMENT, OAKUM, PITCH, &C., &C.

WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.

Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

White Pine and Hemlock Lumber of all sizes. Boards, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Flooring, Siding, Sash, Door Frames, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Antracite, Gas and Bituminous Coal, by the Ton, Car or Boat Load. Feb.26,1873.

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FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

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SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
NICHOLAS C. DECKER,
One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

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HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS.
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

BEE HIVE GROCERY,

No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.

Jan.17,1872.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
FANCY AND
TOILET ARTICLES,
NOTIONS,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
PURE WINES,
RYE WHISKEY,
COGNAC BRANDY, ETC.

Ten per cent. discount on all medicines.

Corner Third and Allegheny streets, opposite Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. 12feb,

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Buildin

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, August 14, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Down Trains. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 15	LE 7 45	Huntingdon	AR 6 50	AR 9 20
6 20	7 50	Long Siding	6 45	9 15
6 35	8 00	McConnellstown	6 35	9 05
6 40	8 05	Pleasant Grove	6 29	8 58
6 51	8 50	Marklesburg	6 15	8 45
7 01	8 20	Coffee Run	6 05	8 35
7 08	8 35	Rough and Ready	5 58	8 29
7 15	8 41	Cromwell	5 49	8 20
7 18	8 50	Fishers Summit	5 46	8 17
7 35	8 53	Saxton	5 30	8 00
7 50	9 10	Riddlesburg	5 15	7 45
7 55	9 25	Hopewell	5 10	7 38
8 10	9 32	Pipers Run	4 58	7 25
8 15	9 45	Bralliar's Siding	4 50	7 20
8 21	9 50	Tatesville	4 43	7 12
8 26	9 57	B. Run Siding	4 38	7 09
8 32	10 01	Everett	4 33	7 03
8 40	10 15	Mount Dallas	4 25	6 55
9 00	11 35	BEDFORD	4 05	6 35

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 20	LE 7 40	Saxton	5 25	AR 7 55
9 25	7 55	Coalmont	5 10	7 40
9 40	8 00	Crawford	5 05	7 35
9 50	8 10	Dudley	4 55	7 25
AR 10 10		Broad Top City	4 35	

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Westward: Mail	Cincinnati Express	Passenger Way	Mixed Train	Stations.	Eastward: Harrisburg Accom.	Mail	Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 03	11 53	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 59
5 14	2 03	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 43	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 25	4 45	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 40 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Monday, August 4th, 1873

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 9.15 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 7.40 and 11.30 a. m., 2.00 and 4.45 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave at 3.40 p. m.

East-Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Alientown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m, and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5.30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad, returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua 5.15 8.35 a. m. and 2.15 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 p. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.10 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m., 2.55 and 6.30 p. m.: returning, leave Green Lane at 6.00 and 7.40 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.05 a. m., 3.55 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.30 a. m., 12.40 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.00, 6.20 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 5.50, and 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning leave Downingt